PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received.
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 204 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date of sailing about | Steamers | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY. August. | | | | |
| 29th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Persia .. | 8000 |
| 5th Sept. | Mooltan .. | 10000 | .. | .. |
| 12th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 19th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .. |
| 26th " | Maloja .. | 12500 | .... | .. |
| 3rd Oct. | Salsette .. | 6000 | .... | .. |
| 10th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 17th " | Karmala .. | 9000 | .... | .. |
| 24th " | Moldavia .. | 6000 | .... | .. |
| 31st " | Caledonia .. | 10000 | .... | .. |

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing with the departure from Bombay on the 29th August the MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN will be resumed.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sinaa Maru | G. Ohta | 3784 | 13th Aug. | 27th Aug |
| Yokohama Maru | H. Nojiri | 4096 | 21st Aug. | 2nd Sept. |
| Bombay Maru | T. Terada | 4625 | 26th Aug. | 8th Sept. |
| Kamakura Maru | T. Kuwabara | 6196 | 11th Sept. | 23rd Sept. |
| Moyori Maru .. | S. Kushibiki | 3773 | 17th Sept. | 29th Sept. |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## BANKING

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.

OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1915. |
| City of Lahore .. | A & C | 6947 | Sept. 20th |
| City of London .. | A & C | 9090 | Oct. 11th |
| City of Karachi .. | A & C | 5563 | Oct. 25th |
| City of Marseilles .. | A & C | 5250 | Oct. 30th |
| City of Cairo .. | A & C | 7700 | Nov. 15th |

SAILINGS 1915.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamer. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Durham .. | B | 5356 | .. .. | 27th Aug. |
| City of Cairo .. | A & C | 7700 | .. .. | 15th Sept. |

| Fares. | 1st. class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd. class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 555 | 833 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 620 | 1,033 | 480 | 720 |
| Liverpool ..... | 600 | 900 | 450 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | — | 942 | — | 713 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4500 Early Sept. 1915.

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

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## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisumu |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2184 Saturday, 28th August. *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 3rd Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons sailing on Saturday, the 28th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 2nd September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th August 1915.

## SHIPPING

### ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains' | Leave Bombay, about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Scindia | 5106 | Capt Erkine | 23rd Aug. 1915 |
| S. S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 3rd week in Sept. |

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 420 | 630 |
| Bombay to Cairo ..... | 435 | 660 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 450 | 675 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 550 | 907 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 600 | 945 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 570 | 855 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 600 | 900 |
| Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ..... | 867 | 1455 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
J. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

## BANKING

### BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one trap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin |
| Australia | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalney) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | Sidney |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hong-Kong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan | Manila |
| Calcutta | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Madras | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Malacca | Hong-Kong |
| Colombo | Kwala-Lumpur | Canton |
| Karachi | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Seremban (F.M.S.) | Tientsin |
| Penang | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Puket | Batavia | (North China) |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

## BANKING

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 26,25,000 |
| Capital Paid-Up | Rs. 13,14,375 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 10,93,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Rs. 5,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Ghassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle. & Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

WHEN you, your relatives or friends get married, think of the WELLINGTON MEWS for a carriage and pair. 1699

LOST—VALUABLE DIAMOND at the Skating Rink, Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 900

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
45, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.
Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE. Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board of Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.
Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.
The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.
All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.
The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries,
Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.
The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
800 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

## WANTED.

WANTED a permanent GRADUATE (SCIENCE and MATHEMATICS) for CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL, NADIAD. PARSI preferred. Apply with terms to MANAGER. 1597

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED—A HINDU CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting experience essential, Apply MEHTA Auctioneer, 53, Medows Street. 1605

WANTED to advance Rupees Ten to Fifteen Thousand on First Mortgage of immoveable property in Bombay Interest Moderate. Apply to Box No. 513 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1603

WANTED a MARATHI MATRIC, who can read and write Modi. Apply with testimonials to the RECEIVER, POWAI ESTATE, No. 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., Fort Bombay. 1607

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY. —WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED four HORSES for the Prison Van, Karachi.
Must be under 16 years old. Horses of the R. F. A. wheeler stamp required.
Apply, stating price and full particulars, to THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Karachi. 901

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 813

WANTED—A CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army, Gwalior, Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, before the 15th September 1915 to:—
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
1596 Gwalior, C.I.

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.
E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
803

## FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

JOST'S PATENT RADIO FANS worked by kerosine oil lamp for sale CLUBWALLA & Co., 17, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1604

FOR SALE—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS. —2nd hand in thorough working order guaranteed.
No. 3 Model Foolscap Size, Rs. 115.
No. 3 ,, Brief Size, Rs. 125.
No. 3 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 130.
No. 5 ,, Foolscap Size, Rs. 175.
No. 5 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 225.
Also
N. 7 ,, Remington Rs. 60.
No. 3 ,, Underwood Rs. 60.
Armstrong Rs. 50.
Fay Sholes Rs. 50.
W. H. THORNS & CO,
1556 Church Gate St.—Bombay.

## TO BE LET

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

## TO BE LET.

GARAGE—A few Cubicals and Stalls available for motor cars Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 Apply WELLINGTON MEWS. 1608

BENMORE HAPPTY VALLEY MUSSOORIE, near Club. Rooms available. Apply to
1588 MANAGERESS.

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSOFALLI EBRAHIM PEERKHAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons thereore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION.
All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground together with the bungalow, stable outhouses standing thereon and the well therein situate lying and being at Colaba in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 927 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 24, New No. 15921, Old Survey No. 18 and New Survey No. 1/9678 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 204 Street No. 287 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the sea shore on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road on or towards the North by the property in the occupation of Merwanji Rustomji on or towards the South by the properties in the occupation of Bai Alibai widow of Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and Burjorji Cowasji Cooper and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor together with all structures and erections thereon and all appurtenances thereto.
Dated this 26th day of August, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.
1605 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACE EXPRESS TRAINS.

UNLESS otherwise notified separate RACE EXPRESS TRAINS for 1st and 2nd Class passengers will run to and from Poona for the Race Meetings on 28th August, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 11th, 18th, 22nd and 25th September, and 2nd and 9th October, 1915, to the timings detailed below:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

From 28th August to 5th September inclusive.

| | II Class Train. H. M. | I Class Train. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| V. T. Bombay Dep. | 10-40 | 11-5 |
| Poona. Arr. | 14-15 | 14-40 |

From 11th September to 9th October inclusive.

| | II Class Train. H. M. | I Class Train. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| V. T. Bombay Dep. | 10-30 | 10-55 |
| Poona Arr. | 14-5 | 14-30 |

POONA TO BOMBAY.

| | 1 Class Train. H. M. | II Class Train. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Poona. Dep. | 19-30 | 19-55 |
| V. T. Bombay. Arr. | 23-15 | 23-40 |

W. LAIDLAW
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th, August, 1915. 262

## WANTED.

SEVERAL Crude Oil Engines new as well as second-hand for immediate delivery from stocks. Apply undersigned giving following particulars:—
1. Class and type of Engine and its motive capacity in Brake Horse Power.
2. Details of specification of various parts and general construction stating the name of makers.
3. Consumption of oil per B. H. P. per hour.
4. Lowest price free delivery on Railway trucks.
Preference will be given to the largest available sizes of Engines like Diesel, Semi Diesel and similar makes of established reputation for best workmanship economical working in the shape of minimum oil consumption, simplicity of design and smooth and steady working without any trouble.
Engines that may be offered should be complete in every respect and should have adequate cooling as well as up-to-date starting, governing and oil storing arrangements which should be fully described when tendering.
Second hand Engines in guaranteed first condition and efficiency will be duly considered and preferred if offered at tempting prices.
MADHOWLAL RANCHORLALL & Co.,
Agents,
The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,
Ahmedabad.
23rd August, 1915. 1599

### NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste produced at the above Mills till 30th September, 1915; Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 27th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Secretary. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day. 1558

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 15

## AUCTION SALE

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Gowalia Tank Road opposite the Parsi Sanitarium and near Sir Perosha Merwanji Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture comprising, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome made to order sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiter, meatsafe, rich glass and crockery ware, rich upholstered drawing rooms suit, handsome made to order hall cabinets, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, large drawing room Indian Carpet, rich engravings, glass door book-cases, Empire Typewriter, iron bedsteads, double and single door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand washing tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, writing tables, hatstands, nearly new China matting, cooking utensils.
One handsome light English Cabriolete very little used, set of brass mounted single harness etc., etc.
The property of Gordon, P. Cable Esqr., (of Bombay Municipality) going to the front and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Islampura Street, near Gol Pitha.
Under instructions from Framroz B Badshaw, Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Vallabhdas Jiwandas Gora Ghandy, and on account and at the risk of the Morgagor Sheikh Dawood Sheikh Kassam, an Insolvent, and by virtue of the powers of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th day of April, 1909, and further charge dated the 13th day of January, 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of August, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 147 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Islampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 400-401, New No. 7673, Old Survey No. 578-579, and New Survey No. 5349, and bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6674-6675 and Street Nos. 28-30 and 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Islampura Road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ardesher Rustomji, and on the south by the property of Mahomedan Sailor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Framroze B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee, at his Office, on Khetwadi Main Road, near Small Causes Court, or to the Undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August 1915.

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser one Bay Waler mare.

AUCTION SALE OF TILES.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 291-292, Nagdevi Street:—
A large lot of porcelain glazed tiles for walls and flooring plain and coloured tiles, design rubossed and hand-painted tiles.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers and will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, samples of hardware, tools, implements, bangles, etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Bros. Ltd. (Lamp Merchants) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at 43 Esplanade Road, opposite Treacher & Co., and next to the Gresham Building valuable office furniture such as small and large writing and office tables, counters teakwood cupboards, bentwood sofas, and chairs, Yost typewriter, glass door book cases, copying presses electric fans, one large English iron safe with Chubb lock, one small iron safe by Excelsior samples of bangles padlocks tools imitation jewellery, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
N. B.—The entrance to the sale is from Armenian Lane by the side of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1915.

## AUCTION SALE

### GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.
A valuable opportunity to Mill-owners, Dyers, Bleachers and Store Suppliers.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (First Floor, opposite Tarachand Pursram), Aniline Dyes and Chemicals as under:—
By order of an office, wanting to clear their stock as they close colour business.
Reds:—Congo, Scarlet, Carthamine, Hydramino, Nagpur Gulabee, fast pink, Delta purpine, Heliocromine, Indepthren, Resoline 6 G. Cotton black, Parsi black.
Chrysophenine:—Superior Qualities, in Various Brands, German and Swiss Make, Aurephenine.
Auramine DD:—"Cow" Brand and other Superior Qualities.
Blue Black:—Superior Quality, German Make, nemo yellow.
Metanil Yellow:—Parrot or "Tota" brand the best of all mentanil Yellows, napthal yellow.
Green:—Of Messrs. Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co., green chrystle.
Violet:—Of German Make.
Blue:—Crystal Blue.
Indigo:—Of Bedisi Co.
Alizarine:—Alizarine brown, Cyalone, Marom of Leopold Casoolla.
Orange:—Parsi Orange of Bayer & Co.
CHEMICALS.
Hydro Sulphide.
Chrome Mardent Bichromate Potash Ludi Gold, Glanber Salt.
Catalogues will be published and samples are open for inspection.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1915.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M.
Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome household and office furniture, sweet-tone cottage piano by Soundy & Co., table ornaments, glassware, crockeryware.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the ground floor of Thoburn House, opposite Green's Hotel, Merry Weather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers mirror, back side, boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co. (very little used), fancy teapoys, marble top tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, drawing room screens, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meat-safes, clothes basket, iron and brass bedsteads, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Mrs. J. M. Nissim and others.
The property of a gentleman:—
One 12 H. P. Coventry Humber Motor Car, 5 seated, 4 cylinders, magneto ignition, stepney wheels, side and back lights, nicely finished in working order.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1915.

### MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the property at Gilder Street, Tardeo, advertised for sale by this day on account at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Dhunbaiji Ardeshir Gharivala and others has been POSTPONED until further notice.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1915

## AUCTION SALE

### MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 DRUMS OF ANILINE COLOUR.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the office concerned, the following aniline colour:—
J. R. G. 30 drums black, each 112 lbs. Made in Switzerland.
J. R. G. 10 drums Carthamine each 113 lbs. made in Switzerland.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE CORONATION MILLS COY., LTD., situate at Hains Road, opposite the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Mill premises, at Hains Road, opposite the Race Course, by order of the Agents of the above Mill, the following machinery:—
6 Scutchers. 80 Carding Engines.
14 Drawing Frames, 15 Slubbing Frames.
25 Intermediate Frames, 51 Roving Frames.
42 Mules. 16 Ring Frames.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 OLD WOODEN SLEEPERS.
Under instructions from the Manager, Bombay, Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Princess Dock, near G. and H. Shed, the following old wooden sleepers, belonging to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway:
About 11,000 old wooden sleepers.
The above will be sold in different lots.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1915.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BALLIWALA'S THEATRE
BOMBAY.
MISS GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
at the Conclusion of her All-India Tour
will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT
TO-NIGHT
Friday, 27th Aug., at 9-30.
So that all classes may hear this last Concert, there will be
REDUCE PRICES.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4, and Rs. 3.
„ Dress Circle, Rs. 2.
Unreserved, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8.
BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK.
SPORT ON SKATES
including
WALTZING, TWO-STEP & FANCY SKATING
Competition.
9-30 to Midnight.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 13

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

THE RAGE OF THE CINEMA WORLD:

## CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"THE MASQUERADERS"

A screaming pantomime farce of Cinema life. Chaplin is the highest-paid comedian in the world. Chaplin is undoubtedly the funniest fellow in filmland, and the cleverest.

## MAX'S DOUBLE

in two parts (the film, not the Double) Max's longest and funniest fun feast.

Do you remember your engagement for

— TO-MORROW? —

If not, it is our duty—special duty—to remind you to go to

# OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.

At 5 p. m. Sharp. TO SEE At 5 p. m. Sharp.

## THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

The masterpiece of the famous novelist—Lord Lytton.
The finest film ever produced with best photography and interesting scenes and perfect acting &c., &c., &c., &c.
*For one week only—Exclusive right.*
Won't get the opportunity to see it again.
*Look sharp and be positive.*
DON'T FAIL.


## COMMERCIAL.

### THE COTTON PROBLEM.

**So far back as last September a scheme was promoted for dealing with the cotton problem by Sir Charles W. Macara. The following statement made by him on the same subject will be read with interest.**

It is well known that in September last I promoted a scheme for dealing with the cotton problem. Had the scheme been adopted it would have had a most important bearing not only upon the world's cotton industry, from the grower of the raw material to the distributor of cotton manufactures, but, by getting a certain control of the largest cotton crop ever grown, might have had a material effect upon the duration of the War. Cotton is an indispensable commodity in the clothing of the vast majority of the human race, and it is employed very largely in connection with munitions of war. The scheme was, unfortunately, not adopted, but the effect of the propaganda work, which was carried on entirely from the economic standpoint, was undoubtedly to minimise a disastrous fall in prices and the subsequent heavy financial loss to all engaged in the industry. Notwithstanding this educational process, losses have been extremely severe; but they might have been much greater.

Some time after the outbreak of the War, the price of American cotton fell from something over sevenpence to under fourpence per pound; and, of course, Egyptian, East Indian and other growths of cotton fell sympathetically.

An average rise or fall in price of one halfpenny per pound on the cotton crop of the world represents a sum of no less than £20,000,000.

The quantity of cotton used for war munitions is very considerable, and here I may say that I thoroughly deprecate the valueless controversy between scientific men as to whether cotton is used for explosive purposes or for purposes of propulsion. It matters little to which special use it is put so long as it is employed in the supply of the war munitions used to-day. If it were possible to substitute some other commodity for cotton the change could not be effected without a great loss of time.

Before the outbreak of war the cotton industry of the world had gone on expanding to an extent only realised by those who had kept kept pace with the statistics available; indeed, the extension of the machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton had, until recently, outstripped both the supply of the raw material and the labour available for it.

To make up for the deficiency in the supply of the raw material, a great amount of energetic work has been done both by England and the Continental countries in opening up new cotton fields in their colonies and dependencies; and the International Cotton Federation, which brought into friendly co-operation practically all the cotton-growing and manufacturing countries of the world, has not only assisted in that work, but also in that of developing our present sources of supply.

It is a curious coincidence that concurrently with the outbreak of war the largest cotton crop ever produced had to be handled. With such an abundance of cotton it must be obvious to everyone that at the time when, under normal conditions, the largest purchases of cotton are made—from the beginning of the cotton season in August, to the end of the year—nothing but drastic action could prevent a disastrous fall in price.

Having for many years given close study to the cotton industry in all its phases, and remembering that from one season to another the cotton crop of the world may vary as much as millions of bales, I promulgated a scheme at an international conference of the cotton spiners of the world with the cotton planters of the United States in October 1907. The scheme proposed that when when unusually large crops were grown a reserve should be created as an insurance against periods when short crops were produced. In the first case the tendency would be, of course, for prices to fall unduly, and, in the second, for prices to rise unduly. Not only would prices be steadied, but to a certain extent regular employment for the millions of people engaged in the industry throughout the world would be ensured.

The plethora of cotton at the outbreak of the war seemed to me to present the first opportunity of putting this scheme into operation, and had my proposition been carried out there is little doubt the losses which have been sustained would have been greatly reduced, for not only is the price of the raw material to be considered, but the prices also of the stocks of both yarn and cloth.

It is an elementary truth that if anything happens to prejudice seriously the growers of the raw material of an international industry like cotton it must have a disastrous effect on its future. The cotton planter is a man who can turn his land to the production of other commodities, but the cotton spinner and manufacturer can only spin and weave.

The proposition made to the statesmen of England and America—which countries practically control the cotton crop of the world—was that that portion of the crop should be purchased which under the circumstances would not be required for immediate consumption. This would have had the effect of preventing enormous losses to those directly engaged in this great industry, and would also have obviated to a large extent the reduction in the revenues of both countries.

There are too many men of academic mind at the head of affairs in both countries who take a view of things entirely different from those who have to deal practically with carrying on the great industries of the world. A combination of both might be excellent, but the academic without the practical cannot be expected to save the situation in a grave crisis like the present.

It is said that the acreage under cotton has been reduced from fifteen to twenty per cent. I cannot tell whether this estimate is correct or not. I am convinced, however, that there has been a much larger consumption for war munitions than anyone could have calculated upon at the beginning of the war. This exceptional consumption, and the educational programme in the direction of the establishment of a reserve of cotton, served to raise the price of cotton from about fourpence per pound to fivepence halfpenny—roughly, three-halfpence per pound.

Unfortunately, large quantities of cotton have percolated through neutral countries to enemy countries. Statistics which show the actual consumption of cotton by spinners in all the cotton manufacturing countries of the world have been compiled for a number of years past, and if these statistics had been made use of it would have been possible to make a thorough investigation into what was being done by some neutral countries with their enormous extra imporation of cotton.

I quite admit that the problem is a difficult one, especially at a time of financial stringency, but surely some means could be devised for creating a reserve, to be used after the War, by the Governments of England and the United States, guaranteeing the people whose business it is to handle the cotton crop of the world. It must always be remembered that cotton does not deteriorate if properly packed and stored. With reference to the exports of cotton from the United States of America, it must be noted that the stocks at Liverpool are double the quantity held last year at this time, and that the stock at Genoa, which is now stopped from going to enemy countries, is many times larger than usual. These large extra stocks have to be taken into account along with the new crop which will begin to arrive shortly, even although it is estimated that the latter will be considerably smaller than the crop of the season which is just closed. This increase of stocks shows the effect of the more stringent measures which have been adopted during recent months.

I think that it is now generally admitted that if my proposals had been adopted they might have been of infinite service to humanity—in which, I am sure, statesmen at all events are deeply concerned. I firmly hold that if they had been adopted the War might have been brought to an end either by Christmas or by March last; and even if grappled with now nothing is more certain than that the end will come all the more quickly.


Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B-16


## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

| | | Bales |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | .. | 9,000 |
| " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | 1,000 |
| " Sales of East India | .. | .. |
| " Imports .. .. | .. | 7,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. | .. | 5.49d |
| Egyptian F.G.F. . .. | .. | 7.65d |
| New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time) | October .. | 9.36 |
| | January .. | 9.77 |
| New York Official noon call | October . | 9.35 |
| | January .. | 9.76 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. | October .. | 8.13 |
| | January .. | 9.53 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Sales | 7,000 |
| Total Imports | 1,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| August. | 5.38 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 5.38 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 5.39 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.45 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 5.50 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 5.54 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.58 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 5.62 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 5.65 |
| Apl.-May. | 5.69 |
| May-June. | 5.72 |
| June-July. | 5.76 |
| July-Aug. | 5.79 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 5.82 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| August | 5.34 | 5.39 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 5.34 | 5.39 |
| Sept-Oct. | 5.36 | 5.40 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 5.42 | 5.46 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 5.47 | 5.51 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 5.51 | 5.55 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 5.55 | 5.59 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 5.59 | 5.63 |
| March.-April | 5.63 | 5.66 |
| April-May | 5.66 | 5.70 |
| May-June | 5.70 | 5.73 |
| June-July | 5.73 | 5.76 |
| July-August | 5.76 | 5.79 |
| Aug.-Sep. | 5.79 | 5.82 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | Good .. .. | 3.95 |
| " " | Fully Good .. .. | 4.10 |
| " " | Fine .. .. | 4.25 |
| No. 1 Oomra | Good .. .. | 4.40 |
| " " | Fully Good .. .. | 4.55 |
| " " | Fine .. .. | 4.70 |
| M. G. No. 1 Oomra | Good .. .. | 4.45 |
| " " | Fine .. .. | 4.75 |
| " Broach | Good .. .. | 4.85 |
| " " | Fully Good .. .. | 5.00 |
| " " | Fine .. .. | 5.15 |
| " Scinde | Good .. .. | 3.95 |
| " " | Fully Good .. .. | 4.10 |
| " " | Fine .. .. | 4.25 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Aug. 25th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. | 3,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain } | Nil. |
| " " to Continent .. } | |
| Futures at New York Oct. .. .. | 9.28 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 9.32 |
| Futures at New York Jan. .. .. | 9.70 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | 9.72 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | 9.30 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 9.30 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. | 8.87 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 8.87 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. .. | 9.05 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 9.16 |
| Futures at New Orleans January .. | 9.45 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | 9.49 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 6⅞ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. .. | 465.00 |
| Silver Commercial Bars . .. .. | 46⅞ |

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, 25th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 10,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate. Rs.
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay 5,00,000
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 31/32
(Min. Rate) Received 50%
Above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers :—Deffered. Rs.
Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta 5,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15/16
(Min. Rate) Received 50%
Above that rate in full.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including ast Public Sale Rs. Nil.
Amount to be allotted next Week
Rs. 10,00,000.

### MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 22 13/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of Buyers. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % | |
| since 8th August 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 4 15/16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 5 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 5½ |
| " " " " 6 " .. | 6 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | 3¾ |
| " 7 day market loans .. .. | 4¼ |
| Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 at 1-3 31/32. | |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925-1928 .. .. .. | £92¼ |
| 4½% 1925-1945 .. .. .. | £97⅞ |
| Exchange on London at Paris Francs | 27.47 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 25th

#### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July Sellers | 56/9 |
| White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers | 56/6 |
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. August Sellers | 56/6 |
| F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers | 56⅛ |
| Wheat Choice White Bombay. July Sellers | 57/3 |
| Karachi Barley August-September Sellers | 37/9 |

#### SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

#### AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

#### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers | 57/6 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers | 59 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers | 52/3 |
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Sellers | 55/9 |
| Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Paid | 55 6 |
| Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Buyers | 52/6 |

#### LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers | 51/9 |

#### COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull Sellers | £8/7/6 |

#### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherri | £85 |
| English best selected Copper | £75½ |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | £68¼ |
| Copper Braziers | £93 |
| Yellow Metal | 11 |
| Hard Spelter Nominal | £45 |
| Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | £17 |

#### FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value | 25 |

#### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December. | 19/9 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December. | 19/10½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December. | 21/9 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. | 21/10½ |

Tone.—Steady,

#### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber August-Sept. | 2/4⅜ |
| Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. | 2/4½ |

### BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow, | 37/6 |
| Finest Australian Mutton Tallow, | 37 |
| General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull. | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 26.

A firm feeling prevailed in the market all day and owing to jobbers covering "shorts" it continued to remain steady throughout.

Ready cotton was in good demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengals, September 180.
Fine Akolas, September 209.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 252½.
Fully Good Bengal, January 198.
Fine Khamgaum, January 233½.

### TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

| Growths. | 1914-5 | 1913-4 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 250,350 | 475,851 | —225,001 |
| Central India .. | 181,978 | 258,780 | — 76,822 |
| Barsi & Nagar .. | 170,248 | 299,100 | —128,852 |
| Berar .. .. | 432,996 | 512,467 | — 79,471 |
| Central Provinces | 218,193 | 297,043 | — 78,850 |
| Dhollera.. .. | 201,097 | 429,098 | —228,001 |
| Broach .. .. | 242,602 | 400,058 | —157,456 |
| Compta & Dharwar. | 187,790 | $25,098 | — 37,308 |
| Westerns .. | 172,670 | 126,567 | pl. 46,103 |
| United Prov. .. | 383,670 | 484,562 | —100,892 |
| Rajputana .. | 88,045 | 158,546 | — 70,501 |
| Sind .. .. | 113,839 | 63,380 | pl. 50,459 |
| Persian .. | 814 | 1,128 | — 314 |
| American .. | 195 | 2,305 | — 2,110 |
| Egyptian .. | 823 | 1,718 | — 895 |
| Other Sorts .. | 3,016 | 1,280 | pl. 1,736 |
| Total .. | 2,648,806 | 3,736,981 | —1,088,175 |

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Fine | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Broach .. .. .. | .. | .. | 252 | Apr. 25'16 |
| M.G. " .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms) | 204 | 198 | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Khandesh .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Akola, Khgm. .. | 221 | .. | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| H.G. Bhangalkote .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H.G. Bijapore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Nagpore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Yeotmal .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Oomrawatee description .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair | | | | |
| Staple .. .. | .. | 209 | .. | Sept. 1915 |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | .. | .. | 222 | Do. |
| H. G. Western .. | .. | .. | 189 | Do. |
| M.G. Westerns .. | .. | .. | 198 | Do. |
| M.G. Miraj . .. | .. | .. | 223 | Do. |
| M.G. Compta .. | .. | .. | 222 | Do. |
| M.G. Bengals .. | .. | 179 | .. | Do. |


Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one warfer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17


### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th August, 1915:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,427 Bales |
| Wheat | 5,799 cwts. |
| Linseed | 13,786 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Sssd | 6,931 " |
| Ginjellyseed | 409 " |
| Poppyseed | 242 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,900 " |
| Castorseed | 4,138 " |
| Rice | 16,184 " |
| Myrabollams | 425 " |
| Cottonseed | 14,942 " |
| Mowraseed | 327 " |
| Gram | 6,392 " |
| Joowar | 12,799 " |
| Maize | 97 " |
| Barley | 4,920 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ... Rs. 6-15, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 6-15-6, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-3, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt
Bro-n Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3 R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-12, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-7, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-15, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 37, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-2, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B.T. per candy.

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready .. | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| D. D. Mail .. | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| T. T. Forward .. | 1s. 3 29-32d. |

Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.

| | |
|---|---|
| D Do. Forward ..... | 1s. 4¼d. Sept. |
| Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready | 1s 4 7-16d. |
| Francs 3 m-s do. ..... | Nominal |
| 60 d-s Hong-Kong ..... | 131¾ |
| Do. Shanghai ..... | 167¾ |
| 60 d-s Yokohama ..... | 152¼ |

### BULLION.

We quote.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | 23-8-0 |
| Australian Do. ..... | 24-8-0 |
| Bombay Do. ..... | 24-6-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ..... | 15-13-0 |
| English Dragons ..... | 15-3-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready ..... | 58-15-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened with an easy tendency to-day and dropped by a few points during the course of the day. In sympathy with Cotton Mill shares Tata Iron and Steel shares presented a weak tone.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids declined to Rs. 536¼ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 377½.

Standards opened at Rs. 902½ but at the close declined to Rs. 892½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,092½.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,387½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,780.

Currimbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 186½.

Crescent at Rs. 88½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 176½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,570.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 565, Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 111¼ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 71.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 890.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1 085.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 200.

Phillips were quoted at Rs. 33.

Treachers changed hands at Rs. 525.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 16 x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 104½ and Deferred to Rs. 203½ for September delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89¼ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 97½.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the rainfall of the week ending Aug. 24, was slight in the Presidency proper and more rain is generally needed for standing crops which are withering in Ahmedabad. Kaira, Kanara, Sholapur, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Cutch, in two talukas of Hyderabad, three of Bijapur and three divisions of Kathiawar, Sowing and transplantation are nearing completion. Supply of fodder was adequate except in five districts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas of Poona, Hyderabad and Larkana and six of Thar and Parkar. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind; Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroda and Palanpur. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen throughout the Presidency proper.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES NEW STEAMER.

The Messageries Maritimes Company advertises the departure from Marseilles for China on the 22nd instant of their new steamer Andre Lebon starting on her maiden trip.

The Andre Lebon was launched in October, 1913, but the difficulties of the present situation delayed her completion up to now and she was only able to proceed on her trial trip quite recently. This trial proved the steamer to be a success. The speed realised being 17½ knots insuring an average speed of 15 knots for the whole journey.

The main features of the steamer are as follows:—

Length, 182.4500 yards.
Breadth, 20.1400 yards.
Displacement, 19260 tons.

She is fitted with two quadruple expansion engines developing a strength of 11.000 horse-power. No less than 300 persons, staff, crew, stewards, etc., will be employed on board.

The Andre Lebon has accommodation for 200 first class, 180 second class and 110 third class passengers. She is most artistically decorated. A large decorative staircase leads from the dining room to the music and drawing room. She is fitted with lifts, laundry, wireless, electric fans, children's play rooms and all commodities which have already been admired on her sister ship the Paul Lecat. She will certainly be a big attraction for travellers after the war and we only regret that she has to effectuate her first voyage in such troubled times.


Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16


## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 26.).

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Belgaum, was granted privilege leave from 7th to 13th May 1915.

Mr. A. B. Nimkar, Mamlatdar of the Mahad Taluka in Kolaba, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for four months.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Karachi during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S.

Vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., proceeded on leave. Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe to do duty as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Ramchandra Annaji Advant to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Dr. J. F. D'Mello, L.M. & S., Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, was granted privilege leave from 19th May to 2nd July 1915, both days inclusive.

Major F. R. Bader, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from his Majesty's service with effect from the 14th May 1915.

Captain A. B. Merriman to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi with effect from the 18th August 1915 vice Major W. E. R. Dickson, resigned.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 1st September 1915.

Mr. Shivrao Subrao Kabad, Mamlatdar of Navalgund, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 15th instant, and Mr. B. N. Kanade, Mahalkari of Mundargi, is appointed to act for him.

## CHARGE AGAINST A PESHAWAR BANKER.

### ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

In the case brought by the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Company against Rai Bahadur Harjimal, the well-known Peshawar financier, now going on before the City Magistrate, Lahore, the charge against the accused may be thus summarised. Harjimal was appointed Managing Director of the Company at a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and fulfilled the duties until the end of 1913, when he is alleged to have returned to Peshawar, leaving the Company's staff to get along the best they could, in the face of the threatened strike and riot in mills. The accused, it is alleged, as proprietor of Harjimal and Sons, Peshawar, contracted with the Spinning and Weaving Company to deliver them 400 bales of cotton at Rs. 23-10 per maund, also 2,000 bales at Rs. 24 per maund. It is alleged that the 400 bales were never delivered and the Managing Director took no action. Further, it is alleged, that out of the 2,000 bales only 485 maunds were received and paid for at the contract rate and that 1,204 maunds subsequently delivered to the Spinning Company were accepted by the accused at four rupees per maund over the contract rate, thus causing loss of Rs. 4,819 to the Company and benefiting Harjimal and Sons, Peshawar. The gravamen of the prosecution charges is, therefore, that Harjimal as Managing Director of the Lahore company neglected to safeguard the interests he was paid to protect and fraudulently caused loss, as stated, to the Spinning and Weaving Mills with unlawful gain of the same amount for himself.

## ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Sisters of the Foundling Home, Mazagon Road, venture to appeal to the generous public for contributions to enable them to meet their heavy expenses to be incurred in connection with the transfer of the Home to the new premises at new Agripada towards the end of September next. Owing to the circumstance that the flooring throughout of the new building is flagged, cots have to be provided for the children and the other inmates of the Home; new cradles have to be made for the nursery the old being too clumsy and heavy; desks for the class rooms, in accordance with the pattern suggested by the Educational Department have to be supplied; dining tables for the children and others have to be procured or ordered, the old ones not being suited to the dimensions of the new refectory; medicines and medical appliances have to be purchased for the new infirmary, and a host of other requirements for the nursery, boadding establishment, Widow's Home have to be met, in addition to meeting the cost of transfer. As all are aware, the Foundling Home has no income whatever worth speaking of, being kept up almost entirely by charity. The Sisters, will accordingly be very grateful to all who for the love of God and the love of their neighbour will come to their help, by contributing according to their means towards so deserving an object of charity as the Foundling Home.—Yours, etc.,

SUPERIORESS.

# SHIPPING.

## DEPARTURES.

August 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Singu | Ward | Abadan |
| Ujina | Abbott | Calcutta |
| Jehangir | Lewis | Jeddah |
| Dunster | Jones | Hull |

Teh following steamers received port clearance on yesterday.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Peking | for | Calcutta |
| ,, | Kasara | ,, | P Gulf |
| ,, | Jinsen Maru | for | Kobe |

Thursday, August 26, 1915.

S. S. Dunster:—The steamer Dunster 2,869 tons, Captain M. Jones, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Peking.—The s. s. Peking 2,217 tons, Captain Barry Melchiol, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Kasara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf Ports, with will sail to-day for the obaob om imm with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Jinsen Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2 662 tons, Captain G. Ota, will sail to-day for Kobe, with general goods and passengers on board.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chantala left Aden on the 25th instant.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B Manningtry | Roope | W. & A. G. & Co |
| D. & E. Nahung | Grant | T Morrison |
| C. & R. Cilicia | Rattison | T. M. & Co |
| F. Trelawny | Owen | W. & A. G. & Co |
| G. Firoozi | Alexander | T. M & Co |
| N. Horizones | Enymun | D. Nanjee & Sons |

**HARBOUR WALL.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | | K. N & Co |
| Netravati | | K. N. & Co |

**VICTORIA DOCK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Jinsen Maru | Ota | N. Y. Kaisha |
| 5 Lavinia Westoll | Harrison | S. Smidt & Co |
| 6 Gibraltar | Semple | K. N & Co |
| 7 Soldier Prince | Alexandria | D. Nanji & Sons |
| 8 Yebcahi Maru | Nogiri | N Y. K |
| 9 Peking | Melchion | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 12 S 13 Itola | Butler | M. M. & Co |
| 14 Lhasa | King | M. & Co |
| 15 Sardar | Ookerji | P. G. S. N. C |
| 16 Kasara | Gulliver | M. M. & Co |

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Polyktor | Theopulatos | D. Nanjee & Sons |
| 3 City of Cairo | Parker | K. N & Co |
| 4 Mooltan | Haddock | P. & O Co |
| 6 Chindwara | Coleman | M. M. & Co |

**HUGHES DRY DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Empress of Japan | | Derictor, R. I. M |

**VESSELS IN THE STREAM.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alavi | Fanning | T. M. & Co |
| City of Delhi | Brenner | K. N. & Co |
| Chakla | Allen | M. M. & Co |
| Hujaz | Gray | T. M. & Co |
| Khosrou | Hannah | T. M. & Co |
| Kinkon Maru | Teajimato | G. Arbuthnot & Co |
| Nursal | Thompson | T. M. & Co |

## EXPORTS.

August 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibralter (s) 21 bales wool, R. Bachrag; 116 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 75 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, F. Purbhudas & Co.; 48 bales cotton fly, L. and F. Barrachlough & Co.; 400 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji & Co.

Halizones (s) 1,125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Cairo (s) 71 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 46 bales wool, Voomersee, 90 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 90 bales cotton waste, James Finlay & Co.; 8,904 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 100 cwts. nagi seed, M. Somjee; 3,467 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel & Co.; 1,040 cwts. cotton seed cake, Bruel & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 150 bales cotton fly, F. Purbhudas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Soldier Prince (s) 139 bales hemp, G. Verji & Co.; 227 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 99 tons oilcake, L. & F. Barrechlough & Co.; 145 cwts. senna leaves, R. Jewandas & Co.; 2,620 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

Mooltan (s) 30 hhds. chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 20 hhds. Indian condiments, D. D. Framji & Co.; 233 cwts. oilcake, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 450 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Sydnicate; 48 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 77½ cwts. sandle wood, Pierce Leslie & Co.

FOR HULL.

Trelaway (s) 1,343 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 600 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 100 bales akund cotton, O. Velji; 12 bales hemp, G. Verji & Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Centra India Minings.

FOR HONGKONG.

Itola (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 28½ cwts. cloves, R. Visram; 75 cwts. googer, R. Visram; 20 cwts. khadiakhar, R. Visram.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 550 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.; 404 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, Dovid Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,032 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

## IMPORTS.

August 26.

S. S. Chindwara, from Sourabeya, Agents, M. M. and Co.:—52,876 bags suger, 434 cases silk goods, 52 cases, 963 bales raw silk, 12 bales silk yarn, 150 bags coffee, 334 bales cotton, 30 bales senna, 511 bags pepper, 120 casks, 5 cases oil coconut, 245 bags poonac, 1 case cotton goods, 648 bags coconut oilcakes, 50 jottas coir yarn, 459 bags coconuts, 200 bags orreed, 322 jottas coir yarn, 5 jottas, 176 coils coir rope, 75 jottas, 45 robbins, 276 bags coppra, 174 bags turmuric, 15 bags cotton seed, 4 bags cardamoms, 21 bags flour, 3 boxes bar gold, 126 cases jam, 69 cases canned fruits, 37 cases cakes, 3 cases vermilion, 41 cases biscuits, 1 case soap, 10 cases colour, 21 cases paper, 2 cases cigars, 5 cases saffron, 11 cases sacharine, 1 case cloth, 1 case, 742 chests tea.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 26th August 1915, was 29.017 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a! aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The all-India weather report shows a distinct improvement in the monsoon conditions.

The disturbance in the Bay is developing slowly and has given some heavy rain in the Peninsula and on the Burma Coast. But rainfall has almost ceased in North-east India. A few heavy falls are reported from the extreme north of the Punjab, and rainfall has also increased in the west of the United Provinces. Some local rain fell in Bombay and Madras Deccan and in Mysore.

The principal amounts are Murree 6 inches Mainpuri; Mukteswar., Jagdalpur, Hannikonda 3 each, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Raichur 2 each, Hyderabad (Dn.) 4, Karwar and Cocanada 1 each.

## NO RAINFALL AT KARACHI

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 25.

Although generally the Hindu Cocoanut festival day marks the end of the monsoon period and rough seas, this year has been remarkable for the absence of any rainfall. The scarcity of fodder for cattle may become acute and higher prices rule for milk and ghee.

## *OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 26th of August, 1915.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade | | Humidity. | Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours. | 8 A. M | Past 24 hours | Total 1st June to date | Departure 1st June to date. |
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Do (25th) | 93.2 | 88.0 | 87 | .. | .. | |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Do. (25th) | 92.7 | 85.6 | 90 | .. | .. | |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Do. (25th) | 94.2 | 84.6 | 74 | .. | .. | |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 103.7 | 82.9 | 70 | .. | 0.65 | —8.68 |
| Rawalpindi | 92.9 | 69.5 | 77 | 2.15 | 12.25 | —5 63 |
| Lahore | 106.0 | 82.1 | 73 | .. | 2.54 | —9.54 |
| Hissar | 104.7 | 78.8 | 76 | 0.05 | 4.22 | .. |
| Ambala | 95.7 | 76.1 | 85 | 0.67 | 9.81 | —8.27 |
| Delhi | 94.6 | 80.0 | 83 | 0.04 | 7.35 | —10.62 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 87.6 | 76.3 | 90 | 0.25 | 12.12 | —6.71 |
| Mainpuri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jhansi | 84.8 | 77.8 | 88 | 0.04 | 15.18 | —11.43 |
| Cawnpore | 87.2 | 79.1 | 94 | 0.67 | 20.84 | —3.13 |
| Allahabad | 91.6 | 79.3 | 87 | .. | 25.32 | —1.91 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 106.5 | 82.8 | 81 | .. | 0.06 | —2.11 |
| Karachi | 84.8 | 79.2 | 86 | .. | 0.17 | —5.44 |
| Ajmer | 95.4 | 80.4 | 60 | .. | 7.85 | —7.3 |
| Jalpore | 92.0 | 78.0 | 84 | 0.02 | 8.63 | —8.26 |
| Kotah | 94.4 | 79.4 | 68 | 0.26 | 13.27 | —6.40 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 91.0 | 77.2 | 78 | .. | 3.66 | —7.43 |
| Dwarka | 85.8 | 78.9 | 88 | .. | 7.20 | —4.44 |
| Veraval | 83.6 | 80 5 | 85 | .. | 6.49 | —8.25 |
| Rajkot | 91.2 | 80 | .. | .. | 6.49 | —14.35 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 90.8 | 84 | .. | .. | 7.37 | —7.28 |
| Surat | 90.3 | 79 | .. | .. | 19.66 | —12.43 |
| Ahmedabad | 95.6 | 68 | .. | .. | 9.11 | —15.34 |
| Deesa | 95.[illegible] | 73 | .. | .. | 4.30 | —14.26 |
| Neemuch | 93.[illegible] | 66 | .. | .. | 12.42 | —7.82 |
| Indore | 85.[illegible] | 86 | 0.08 | 18.11 | | —3.89 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 84.0 | 75.8 | 85 | .. | 54.03 | 13.61 |
| Saugor | 82.6 | 73.8 | 85 | 0.05 | 28.09 | —5.12 |
| Hoshangabad | 84.9 | 75.2 | 88 | 0.08 | 28.74 | —5.82 |
| Khandwa | 87.0 | 74.9 | 81 | .. | 17.26 | —12.39 |
| Akola | 88.2 | 75.4 | 74 | .. | 19.05 | —1.96 |
| Amraoti | 86.3 | 75.3 | 80 | .. | 18.76 | —2.96 |
| Nagpur | 88.6 | 77.0 | 71 | 0.02 | 28.64 | —4.03 |
| Chanda | 86.5 | 74.8 | 89 | 0.98 | 24.18 | —11.51 |
| Raipur | 91.7 | 79.1 | 91 | 0.21 | 26.73 | —7.63 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 8.15 | 75.4 | 87 | 2.01 | 62.38 | 6.87 |
| Ratnagiri | 80.6 | 74.3 | 85 | 1.83 | 68.57 | —12.02 |
| Mormugao | 81.4 | 73.0 | 98 | 2.07 | 65.58 | —9.91 |
| Karwar | 80.7 | 73.4 | 95 | 1.22 | 79.61 | —26.03 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.4 | 72.3 | 74 | .. | 12.22 | 1.11 |
| Ahmednagar | 82.4 | 70.3 | 77 | 0.04 | 13.92 | 3.27 |
| Poona | 79.4 | 68.7 | 95 | 0.19 | 24.74 | 9.48 |
| Sholapur | 92.6 | 76.1 | 87 | 0.24 | 10.79 | —2.33 |
| Bijapur | 84.2 | 69.9 | 87 | 0.21 | 6.43 | —1.25 |
| Belgaum | 72.6 | 66.5 | 95 | 0.04 | 31.23 | 1.38 |
| Aurangabad | 83.1 | 70.4 | 72 | .. | 19.11 | 3.02 |
| Nizamsbad (Indur) | 86.9 | 73.6 | 83 | 0.24 | 15.68 | —8.75 |
| Hyderabad | 80.5 | 68.6 | 90 | 3.79 | 26.86 | 10.74 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 80.1 | 72.9 | 92 | 0.56 | 76.91 | —18.02 |
| Calicut | 82.5 | 74.3 | 94 | 0.20 | 74.62 | —5.07 |
| Cochin | 83.4 | 72.9 | 79 | 0.37 | 67.65 | 5.17 |
| Colombo | 85.1 | 76.0 | 80 | .. | 21.15 | 5.45 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 86.3 | 76.2 | 92 | 0.60 | 23.15 | 6.41 |
| Bellary | 92.1 | 72.7 | 78 | 0.08 | 10.99 | 5.80 |
| Cuddapah | 83.4 | 76.5 | 77 | 0.05 | 10.29 | —1.89 |
| Madras | 92.2 | 80.8 | 68 | .. | 10.55 | 0.57 |
| Bangalore | 79.2 | 66.6 | 85 | 0.01 | 11.12 | —0.51 |
| Coimbatore | 88.7 | 71.4 | 91 | .. | 6.40 | 2.42 |
| Trichinopoly | 92.9 | 78.5 | 61 | .. | 6.56 | 0.20 |
| Negapatam | 91.0 | 77.9 | 80 | .. | 5.98 | —0.37 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of Week | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | | Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. | | Depth on Sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h | m | ft. | in. | Aug. | h. | m | ft. | in. |
| Th. | 26 | 0 | 18a | 28 | 11 | 26 | m | 5 45 | 16 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | 6 | 20a | 15 | 16 |
| Fr. | 27 | m | 0 37 | 28 | 0 | 27 | m | 6 22 | 16 | |
| | | 0 | 51a | 28 | 6 | | 6 | 52a | 15 | 1 |
| Sat. | 28 | m | 1 15 | 27 | 9 | 28 | m | 6 57 | 17 | |
| | | 1 | 21a | 27 | 10 | | 7 | 23a | 16 | |
| Sun. | 29 | m | 1 52 | 27 | 2 | 29 | m | 7 30 | 18 | |
| | | 1 | 49a | 27 | 0 | | 7 | 53a | 16 | |
| Mon | 30 | m | 2 28 | 26 | 5 | 30 | m | 8 2 | 19 | |
| | | 2 | 16a | 26 | 2 | | 8 | 24a | 17 | |
| Tu. | 31 | m | 3 6 | 25 | 8 | 31 | m | 8 36 | 20 | |
| | Sept. | 2 | 42a | 25 | 3 | Sept | 8 | 58a | 17 | 1 |
| W. | 1 | m | 3 51 | 24 | 10 | 1 | m | 9 17 | 21 | |
| | | 3 | 10a | 24 | 6 | | 9 | 40a | 18 | |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Aug | Sunrise | | Sunset | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, 26 (Thursday) | ,, | 6h 22m | ,, | 6h. 59m. |
| ,, 27 (Friday) | ,, | 6h 22m | ,, | 6h. 59m. |
| ,, 28 (Saturday) | ,, | 6h. 23m | ,, | 6h. 58m. |
| ,, 29 (Sunday) | ,, | 6h. 23m | ,, | 6h. 57m. |
| ,, 30 (Monday) | ,, | 6h. 23m. | ,, | 6h. 56m. |
| ,, 31 (Tuesday) | ,, | 6h. 23m | ,, | 6h. 55m. |
| Sept. 1 (Wednesday) | ,, | 6h. 24m | ,, | 6h. 55m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 3rd 3h 5-2m p. m

Mr. Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards Lady Carmichael's War Relief Fund. It is understood that the staff of the Railway is subscribing liberally.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B-14

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2.15in. and Ambala 0.67in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore; night temperature is above normal at Lahore but in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Mainpuri. Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.25in. and Cawnpore 0.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.26in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana and at Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south-eastern districts; Chanda has had 0.98in. and Raipur 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2.01in., Ratnagiri 1.83in., Mormugao 2.07in. and Karwar 1.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.10in., Sholapur 0.29in., Bijapur 0.21in., Nizamabad 0.24in. and Hyderabad 3.79in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in the United and the Central Provinces and Central Indic West but reappeared in the Punjab. It has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and probably on the north Madras coast and local in the north and the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan. The depression in the Bay of Bengal continues to influence the weather in the northern half of the Peninsula but is still outside of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and some showers in the Punjab and east Rajputana.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| Stations | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th August 1915. | Total since 1st June 1915. | 1st June to 26th August. 1914. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Observatory] .. | 2.01 | 62.38 | 59.81 | 62 44 |
| Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] .. | 1.61 | 65.58 | 61.38 | 73 47 |
| Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.] | 1.60 | 61.66 | 63.71 | 72 61 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] .. | 2.13 | 67.61 | 71.03 | 76 01 |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.**

Bombay 25th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr... | 29.703 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 77.2 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75.5 ,, |
| Dew Point | 74.9 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.925 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 10.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 79.5 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. | 75.4 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W. |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 175 miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 2.27 inches |
| Total fall during month | 7.79 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 63.79 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 26th | 0.00 ,, |

## ARRESTS OF TEN SPY SUSPECT.

### FOUR MAKE FULL CONFESSION.

The Press Bureau issued the following list of arrested spies during mail week:—

In addition to the five persons whose conviction of espionage has already been announced, the authorities have arrested at various times recently the following alleged German agents:—

"A." A Dutch subject.

"B." A Dutch subject.

The above were recently tried by court-martial for attempting to communicate information regarding his Majesty's Fleet The finding and sentence have not yet been promulgated.

"C." A German with a forged American passport.

"D." A woman of German origin, married to a naturalised British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated.

"E." A Brazilian, of German origin.

"F." A native of Uruguay, of German origin.

"G." A Peruvian, of suspected German origin.

"H." A Swede.

"I." A German, who claims to be a naturalised American.

"J." A British subject.

Of the above "A," "C," "H," and "I" have since their arrest made full confession of their mission. They will all be charged with attempting to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding his Majesty's fleet and military forces with the intention of assisting the enemy or with committing an act preparatory thereto. The trials will be *in camera*. It is not desirable in the public interest to give further details, but it may be stated that so far as it known none of these persons had been in this country longer than three weeks at the time of their arrest. Owing to certain measures adopted by the authorities their activities were cut short in their early stages.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

# POONA RACES.

## FINAL ENTRIES FOR FIRST MEETING

### FIRST DAY.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 8, 2nd Entries 3.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch (5 years).

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 15, 2nd Entries 1.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13.2½.

Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Zinfandel 14.0.

### SECOND DAY.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ mile.

1st Entries 14, 2nd Entries 1.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Melliot (aged).

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 22, 2nd Entries Nil.

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates (aged).

Mr. Manuck's b a h Iron Chest (aged) (by wire).

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 16, 2nd Entries 1.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13.2½.

### THIRD DAY.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 15, 2nd Entries 1.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (5 years).

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 12, 2nd Entries 1.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13.2½.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13.2.

### FOURTH DAY.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 27, 2nd Entries 1.

Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff (4 years).

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C and distance.

1st Entries 30, 2nd Entries Nil.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul (6 yrs.)

Mr. Manuck's b a h Iron Chest (aged).

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

1st Entries 17. 2nd Entries Nil.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb 13.1½ (aged).

Mr. Manuck's b a h Iron Chest (aged) (by wire).

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

1st Entries 30, 2nd Entries 1.

Mr. Valjee Moosajee's g a h Perim (5 years).

Mr. Holland's ch a h Director 13.3 (aged).

## ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Third Division—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 300. A High Weight handicap for Horses. Entry Rs. 15 to close 12 noon on Monday 30th August 1915 with Rs. 10 in addition for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Tuesday 31st August 1915. Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Tuesday 31st August at the racecourse Poona.

## HANDICAP FOR SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Pretty Good Sort (9st 12lbs) Santa Barbara (9st 8lbs), Cherrywood (9st 7lbs), Pussin Boots (9st 4lbs), Double Chin (9st 4lbs), Sugar Loaf (9st 3lbs), Manilla (9st), Melliot (8st 11lbs), Hamara (8st 5lbs), Mil (8st 1lb), Pie Crust (7st 12lbs), Shell (7st 7lbs) Alban (7st 2lbs), North (6st 8lbs), Little Speed (6st 4lbs), and Adelaide II (6st).

KOREGAON PLATE.—Division I: Distance 6 furlongs.

Velard (9st 5lbs), Investment (9st 5lbs), Red Fish (9st 3lbs), Ruby Mine (8st 10lbs), Ben Hur (8st 9lbs), Saood (8st 8lbs), Tamooz (late Kaiser) (8st 8lbs) Jawan (8st 8lbs), Engine (8st 7lbs), Grey Mist (8st 1lb), Anaz (8st 1lb), Red Flag (8st 1lb), Back Bay (8st 1lb), Quality (8st), Flying Machine (7st 13lbs), Nasirabad (7st 12lbs), Lord Satu (7st 12lbs) Biglig (7st 8lbs), Columbus (7st 8lbs), Present (7st 6lbs), Triumph (7st 6lbs).

KOREGAON PLATE.—Division II.

Hurchan (9st 12lbs), England (9st 7lbs). Sherali (9st 4lbs), Hong-Kong (9st 4lbs), Monaco (9st 3lbs), Silver Knight (9st 2lbs), Kaiumers (9st 2lbs) Tawakul (9st 2lbs), American Spot (9st 1lb), Cardiff (8st 10lbs), Tawdry (8st 7lbs), Abdul (8st 6lbs), Crescent (8st 5lbs), Pharoah (8st 4lbs), Subeh Pasha (7st 10lbs), Alman (7st 8lbs), Beaver (7st 8lbs), Sardinia (7st 8lbs), Jingle (7st 5lbs), Defender (7st 4lbs), Ladakh (7st 4lbs), and Crisis (6st 10lbs).

CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Black Malik (9st 7lbs), Bhatty Chief (9st), Harry Johnson (8st 12lbs), Solar Star (8st 12lbs), Nawabzada (8st 7lbs), Ajmer, (8st 6lbs) Iron Chest (8st 6lbs), Sweden (8st 3lbs), Ajax (7st 10lbs), Saif-el-mulook (7st 8lbs), Mooltan (7st 8lbs), Excelsior (7st 8lbs), Abdul Aziz (7st 4lbs), and Khedavi Miseer (7st).

Top weight not accepting weigts to be raised 7lbs.

HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Abdul Malik (9st 10lbs), Baloz (9st 7lbs), Thank You (9st 5lbs), Singer (9st), Young Majub (8st 9lbs), Polish (8st 6lbs), Malster (8st 2lbs), Mexico (8st 2lbs), Winchester (7st 8lbs), Ace of Hearts (7st 7lbs).

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aubrey (9st 12lbs), Kitty Kent (8st 12lbs) Housemaid (8st 7lbs), Crowbar (8st), Dick Turpin (8st), Black Boy (7st 23lbs), Mercury (7st 2lbs), Seeta (7st 2lbs), Hopeful (7st), Tango III. (6st 4lbs).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Nakib (9st 12lbs), Chawan (9st 7lbs), Majbur (9st 7lbs), Sparrow Hawk (9st 2lbs), Sir Knight (8st 13lbs), Beyrut (8st 13lbs), Purity (8st 12lbs), Night Hawk (8st 7lbs), Money Gold (8st 6lbs), Mexico (8st 6lbs), Terror (7st 2lbs), Gowahajmer (7st 2lbs), Winchester (7st 2lbs), Kayed (7st 9lbs), and Longboat (7st 4lbs).

## HORSES LEFT IN,

AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Pretty Good Sort (9st 12lbs) Cherrywood (9st 7lbs), Double Chin (9st 4lbs), Sugar Loaf (9st 3lbs), Manilla (9st), Melliot (8st 11lbs), Hamara (8st 5lbs), Mil (8st 1lb), Pie Crust (7st 12lbs), Shell (7st 7lbs) St. Alban, (7st 2lbs), North (6st 8lbs), Little Speed (6st 4lbs), Adelaide II (6st).

KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Investment (9st 5lbs), Red Fish (9st 3lbs), Ben Hur (8st 9lbs), Saood (8st 8lbs) Tammooz (late Kaiser) (8st 8lbs), Gawan (8st 8lbs), Engine (8st 7lbs), Grey Mist (8st 1lb), Anaz (8st 1lb), Red Flag (8st 1lb), Back Bay (8st 1lb), Quality (8st), Flying Machine (7st 13lbs), Nasirabad (7st 12lbs), Lord Satu (7st 12lbs) Biglig (7st 8lbs), Columbus (7st 8lbs), Present (7st 6lbs), Triumph (7st 6lbs).

KOREGAON PLATE.—Division II.

Hurchan (9st 12lbs), England (9st 7lbs). Sherali (9st 4lbs), Hong-Kong (9st 4lbs), Monaco (9st 3lbs), Silver Knight (9st 2lbs), Kaiumers (9st 2lbs) Tawakul (9st 2lbs), American Spot (9st 1lb), Cardiff (8st 10lbs), Tawdry (8st 7lbs), Abdul (8st 6lbs), Crescent (8st 5lbs), Pharoah (8st 4lbs), Subeh Pasha (7st 10lbs), Alman (7st 8lbs), Beaver (7st 8lbs), Jingle (7st 5lbs), Defender (7st 4lbs), Ladakh (7st 4lbs).

CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Black Malik (9st 7lbs), Bhatty Chief (9st), Marry Johnson (8st 12lbs), Solar Star (8st 12lbs), Nawabzada (8st 7lbs), Ajmer (8st 6lbs) Iron Chest (8st 6lbs), Sweden (8st 3lbs), Ajax (7st 10lbs), Shaifemulook (7st 8lbs) Mooltan (7st 8lbs), Excelsior (7st 8lbs), Khedavi Miseer (7st).

HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Abdul Malik (9st 10lbs), Baloz (9st 7lbs), Thank You (9st 5lbs), Singer (9st), Young Majub (8st 9lbs), Polish (8st 6lbs), Malster (8st 2lbs), Mexico (8st 2lbs), Ace of Hearts (7st 7lbs).

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aubrey (9st 12lbs), Housemaid (8st 7lbs), Crowbar (8st), Black Boy (7st 13lbs) Seeta (7st 3lbs), Hopeful 7st), Tango 3rd (6st 4lbs).

MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Nakib (9st 12lbs), Dhaman (9st 7lbs), Majbur (9st 7lbs) Sparrow Hawk (9st 2lbs), Night Hawk (8st 7lbs), Money Gold (8st 6lbs), Terror (7st 13lbs), Gowahajmer (7st 13lbs), Winchester (7st 10lbs), Kayid 7st 9lbs), Longboat (7st 4lbs).

## SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

### ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' b cb m Crowbar (aged).

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy (4 years).

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br ch m Kitty Kent (4 years).

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta (4 years).

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Tango III (3 years).

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b cb m Housemaid (6 years).

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's b cb m. Hopeful (4 years).

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's bl cb g Dick Turpin 14.2 (5 years).

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ch cb h Aubrey (5 years).

Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's ch cb g Mercury (3 years).

The Board of Directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have decided to enforce the rule relating to compulsory retirement of assistants at the age of fifty-five. This rule will be put into operation with effect from the 1st July, 1915.

The authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have appointed a committee to enquire into the question of increase of pay and grant of a house allowance to their staff owing to the rise in the prices of foodstuffs. It may be remembered that a memorial was submitted by the staff of the Railway to the Agent in 1913.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. Jinsen Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Special Address to the Brotherhood, at 5-30 p.m. sharp, at the Empire Theatre, Fort, on "The Message of Life."

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana

Poona 6th Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, August 30.

Municipal Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Gokul Ashtami Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.

Poona Races, First Meeting, 1st

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Chaupi Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:

March—The White Czar ..... Lotter
Overture—Pique Dame ..... Suppe
Valse—For Valour ..... Ancliffe
Selection—Les Contes D'Hoffmann ..... Offenback
Morceau—Melodie D'Amour ... Engelmann
Melodies from—The Girl from Utah Jones
Egyptian Serenade—Amina ..... Lipcke

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague and one attack of small-pox were reported in Bombay on Wednesday. The plague attack being reported from Tardeo. The total mortality from all causes was 72 as compared 85 of 1913. The total number of with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914 and rats caught was 1,715 of which 3 were found to be plague-stricken.

## SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE ANTI-GAMBLING

A public meeting, under the auspices of the above League Anti-Gambling will be held at Bhatia Dal Rakshak Vidhyalaya, Manecdas Street, Fort, this evening at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Shamji Shivji, Laxmidas Haridas, Mansukhlal A. Master, and a Vaidya Kavi Durlabh Shyam Dhruva will address the meeting and Mr. Matharadas K. Matani will preside.

## A FORGED RECEIPT.

A grain dealer, named Lalji Wasanji, partner, in the firm of Lalji Thackersey, having his place of business at Masjid Bunder has complained to the Police that a man named Dugdeo Kayanlal sold him a Railway Receipt for 100 bags of wheat said to have been railed from Parsoda Railway Station to Wari Bunder for a sum of Rs. 900. It was afterwards found that the receipt was a forged one.

## MISS GAUHAR JAN.

This Lady has now returned to Bombay after giving a concert in aid of the War Fund at Sholapur, and at the conclusion of her All-India tour will give Farewell Concert to-night at Balliwala's Theatre. The first public concert ever given by Miss Gauhar Jan was at the Town Hall, Bombay, and was a marked success. Since then she has intermittently toured the whole of India, and it is fitting that the last concert of this tour should be given in Bombay. A special programme of her popular songs will be given and it is hoped that a large audience will attend.

## PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 21st August 1915 was as follows:—Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 7, Other places in Surat District 3, Thana Port 1, Bandra Port 1, Bhivandi Port 5, Other places in Thana District 5, Ahmednagar District 22, Nasik District 160, Satara District 68, Poona Town 1, Other places in Poona District 16, Sholapur Town 3, Other places in Sholapur District 79, Belgaum District 154, Dharwar District 278, Bijapur District 3, Karachi District, Karachi Town and Port 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 145, Surat Agency 1, Satara Agency 1 and Kathiawar Agency 1, Total 962.

## P. W. D. FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Fourth Grade Accountants' Examination Public Works Department, held in July 1915. The names are arranged in order of merit:—

D. S. Joshi, C. V. Ramahan, M. Shriniwas, V. S. Mudvedkar, Lalsing Hazarsingh Agwani, L. F. Barrie, Dialmal Girdharlal Kowramalani, Dattatraya Vishnu Kamat, T. Sunderson Das, Eustace M. Jukes, S. V. Gayatonde V. R. Joshi, B. D. Tilak, Sunderlal Chhotalal Mukhtiar and Rewachand Gulrajmal, Gopal Vithal Nesarikar, Mancharam Vajiram Gheewala, Damodar Yeshwant Pradhan, G. K. Akadkar, Joseph Cardozo, Ramkrishna Bhaskar Deshmukh, Chhotalal Kalidas Butala, Shamdas Assudomal.

## DR. BANA'S NEW POCKET ELECTROSCOPE.

In the August Number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" Dr. F. D. Bana, Lecturer Ear, Nose, Throat, Grant Medical College and Surgeon Ear, Nose, Throat Department Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, described his new Pocket Electroscope devised by him and shown at the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association. It is chiefly commended from the point of view of the fact that it is quite simple in construction, cheap, with detachable parts and can be easily sterilised. It is used to examine the throat and the nasal cavities at the bed-side or at a place where good light and a tongue depressor are not available. There are two forms devised by him, one a simple straight and another a spatulate form with a handle to depress the tongue. Unlike other trans-illuminaters it can be carried in the pocket and the parts being all detachable can be easily replaced by the user himself.

## MRS. NAIDU'S VISIT TO THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited the Servants of India Society in Bombay on Wednesday, where she was received by the members of the Society and a few friends who help them in their work, Lady Lakshmibai Jagmohandas, Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, Mrs. Nanichen Gajjar, Mrs. Manjulabai Lad, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil and some others ladies were present. After the ladies and gentlemen were introduced to her, Mrs. Naidu was shown over the Building. Tea and refreshment over, Mrs. Naidu was requested to recite a few stanzas from her poems which she did amid enthusiastic applause. While thanking the members of the Society for the reception Mrs. Naidu feelingly referred to the incident of her meeting the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the founder of the Society, on the terrace of the Society's Home in Poona when he had solemnly charged her to devote her talents to the service of the Mother-land. She would ever remember those words of Mr. Gokhale, assured Mrs. Naidu, and would do everything in her power to influence the women of India to help the Society in its work of regeneration of the country and to become servants of India themselves.

Lady Lakshmibai Jagmohandas garlanded Mrs. Naidu and presented a boquet to her on behalf of the Society. A vote of thanks by Mr. N. M. Joshi on behalf of the Society and the friends assembled brought this informal pleasant function to a close.

## ENTERPRISING OPTICIANS.

It is encouraging to hear that Messrs. Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co have displayed commendable enterprise to install the necessary machinery for manufacturing the patent "Kryptok" bifocal one-piece invisible glass to any prescription, the advantages of which are appreciated by all who use glasses. In addition the Firm manufacture cylindrical and compound cyclindrical lenses from glasses or pebbles. Tories, prism (decentred) lenses and all lenses in any of the tints generally used such as euphos, smoke, amber, blue etc. When so much has been done for the public by Messrs. Phiroze Dastoor & Co., it is to be hoped they will receive the patronage they deserve, as the plant which has been established to do this delicate work has had to be acquired at considerable cost. These popular opticians have very pronounced views on the alleged excellence of pebbles over glass, and as it is not generally known, it might be as well to state what they have to say on this point. Messrs. Dastoor & Co. say, the only advantage pebbles possess is the matter of hardness, and in this respect the difference between pebble and ordinary glass is not great enough to overcome the other disadvantages. If one examines a few pebbles lenses in a Colmescope, one would hardly think of ever using them as it will be found that they are rarely free from flaws. Again pebbles possess the property of double refraction which is certainly not in their favour as a material for the manufacture of lenses of any description for the manufacture of lenses of any descriptions for optical purposes. In order to make their establishment as complete as possible, Messrs. Phiroze Dastoor & Co. are oculist and eyesight specialists as well as manufacturing opticians, an indispensable disideratum, when it is considered how much depends on having the correct prescription adapted for the eyesight.

## A MENDICANT'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ramasarup Gangadin, a religions mendicant, aged about fourteen years.

Ramasarup who lived in a room belonging to one Ramana Balbhadra in a Dharamshala at Bhuleshwar, disappeared on the night of the 23rd instant, and Ramanu also missed a coat belonging to him and a sum of Rs. 28 which was in his trunk. Banarsi Pandit, a friend of Ramanu was told about this loss and he went to the Victoria Terminus, where he found the deceased. He asked the deceased to accompany him to the Dharamshala, and on his way there the accused took something out of a bottle and swallowed it. He got ill and a doctor was sent for, before whom he confessed that he had taken Dhatura seeds as he feared he would be handed over to the Police, as he had committed the theft. He died in the G. T. Hospital, where he was removed for treatment. The coat and Rs. 24 were recovered from his person.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

## HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

### HEALTH OF TROOPS IN MESAPOTAMIA.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The 8th letter from a member of the staff of the Hospital Ship Madras regrets Colonel Gifiard's severance from the ship, but feels sure that Major Symons, his successor, would uphold the good name already won. It says the Battle of Nasarweh was in every respect a most decisive victory for our arms. As regards the climate in Mesopotamia, fever seems to have somewhat abated and general climatic conditions improved lately.

### MADRAS LADIES' WAR FUND.

Lady Pentland in a statement of the Ladies' Depot of the Madras War Fund explaining the present financial position, says that it supplied all the needs and comforts for those on the Hospital Ship. Besides sending fifty bed-units for hospitals in India and 21 boxes to troops in Mesopotamia with urgently needed gifts, purchase of material for clothing and other articles has till now cost Rs. 12,000, and before more money comes no other purchase could be made as there is every prospect of another winter's work, for which it is not too early now to prepare. Lady Pentland appeals for further financial help.

## THE TOWN PLANNING ACT.

### APPLIED TO POONA AND BIJAPUR.

A Bombay Government Order dated 25th August extends the operation of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 (Bom. I of 1915), with effect from the 1st day of September 1915, to the city of Bijapur and to the Poona Suburban Municipal area and to that part of the Bhamburda and Erandawana which is situated in the City Municipal District and which lies on the left bank of the Mutha river.

## FIRE IN BOMBAY.

### DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 25,000.

At 3-30 yesterday morning smoke was seen to issue from cotton godown No. 4 which is situated in second Pasta Lane, at Colaba. The Colaba Fire Brigade was at once informed of the incident and Mr. Nagli, the Foreman, arrived soon after and attacked the fire. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps followed him and fire engines from Haines Road, Gowalia Tank, Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Fort and Mandvi also arrived there. It was found that the godown was enveloped in flames, and there was nothing left to be done but to confine the fire to that building only and prevent it from spreading to the adjoining warehouse No. 5 which was full of cotton. But unfortunately the roof crashed in. Eventually, they succeeded in getting the fire under control at about 5 in the morning.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Salvage Corps and the Police, to the Fire Brigade authorities.

The owner of the godown is Miss Hamabai Petit, but the cotton in warehouse No. 4 belonged to Mr. Chapsi Bharu and in No. 5 to Mr. Govindji Velji. Both the warehouses contained in all about 1,000 bales.

It is estimated that the damage to the godown would be about Rs. 2,000, but the cotton which it contained has suffered to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The loss is covered by insurance, the companies responsible being the Scottish Alliance Co., Le Union, The Central, The Lancashire, The North British and the Century.

## PEOPLE AND POLICE.

### LORD CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH AT POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

During the course of his monsoon tour H. E. Lord Carmichael paid a visit this evening to the police training college at Sardah. Addressing the candidates in course of his speech, he said "In every civilised state the police form one of the most important branches of administration. Here in Bengal they are especially important, for no other branch of administration comes into more constant contact with the people or has greater power to influence the everyday happiness of the millions of prsons who make up the population of the Presidency. It is often said that the police are servants of the public. That is true. The Government on behalf of the public entrusts to the police the duties of keeping the peace, of preventing the rules of society from being broken and of bringing to justice those who break these rules. No more important duties than these can be entrusted to any-body of public servants and while their successful performance is a thing which the public have a right to demand. It is also a thing which the public ought thankfully to recognise. But if these duties are to be performed successfully the police and the public must act together. They must trust each other enough to believe that each will help the other.

### A POPULARITY AND EFFICIENCY.

The police ought to a large extent be dependent on public support in carrying out their duties and consequently unless the police are popular they cannot be wholly efficient. To attain true efficiency the police must be not only the servants but also the friends of the public to whom the public have no hesitation in looking for aid. The only people who ought to be afraid of the police are that small section of the community who desire to break those rules of society which we call laws. If the police are feared by law abiding citizens, who wish to lead honest lives there is something wrong.

### POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

My knowledge of police matters has been gained chiefly in Great Britain where the police are recognised and are proud to be recognised both as the servants and the friends of the public. In Great Britain the people often boast and justly in such ohac moic mim mibb ibngg bbb so of the excellence of their forces, but those forces were not always held in such high esteem as they are to-day. Before 1832 the reputation of the police in London and in the countries of Great Britain was such as would now be looked on as a disgrace in any civilised community. It was felt to be a disgrace in Great Britain then and in order to remove that disgrace that Sir Robert Peel's famous Act of 1832 was passed. That Act brought the present system of British Police Organization into being and has enabled the police forces to obtain the complete confidence of the British public. But this happy result was not obtained at once, for a time the forces were anything but popular. They were feared by law-abiding citizens and they had a very uphill struggle. The new system was not wrong.

Events have shown that clearly enough, but something more was needed than the new system. It was followed by reforms in law as to the treatment of criminals which did much to help matters. But it was not those reforms which brought about the remarkable change in public public opinion which has added so much to the efficiency of the police. That change came gradually through the better education and improved personnel of the force. At first the public tolerated the police man as a necessary evil, then they learned to look on him as a necessary and useful institution and it was only after a long struggle on the part of officers and men that the public came to rely on the police man as their friend.

### WHAT IT WAS 60 YEARS AGO IN ENGLAND.

What I want to emphasise to you is this. The great change in the popular attitude in Great Britain towards the police was not brought about by any new regulations nor by legislation nor by any marked alteration in the character of the general public. It was brought about by a change in the police themselves. In India it seems to me that in police matters we are now at the stage which England had reached perhaps 60 years ago, when, though the police system was good, the police officers did not yet command enough of public confidence to be fully effective. All fairminded people with whom I have discussed the matter, even those who take the most gloomy view, admit that there has been improvement here. But all fair-minded people also admit that improvement is still needed. We have to recognise this and have to face facts fairly.

## HAJ PILGRIMAGE PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The good interest you have been taking in the welfare of all communities induces me to request you to spare a short space in your valuable paper for the following few lines.

The resolutions passed at the public meeting of the Moslems at the Anjuman-e-Islam regarding the pilgrim traffic are really gratifying to me and I can say with full confidence that they will also be gratifying to the great mass of Moslems, because as pointed out by the President, Mr. Haji Yusuf, and Sir Fazulbhoy at the meeting, the great question of granting monopoly was before the Anjuman about two years ago and I very well remember that the then Haj Committee and even the then Committee of the Anjuman-e-Islam, comprising most of the influential Moslems, who have actually objected now to the issue of the return tickets, were then in favour of granting the monopoly, whilst a large number of Moslems including several leaders had on that occasion come to the meeting to oppose the granting of the monopoly and so much was the excitement at the meeting that some of the leading members decided and declared that at that meeting only the members of the Anjuman will be allowed to speak and vote. It was then that the proposition of the Committee in favour of monopoly was discussed and dropped in favour of the proposition of Mr. Budrudin Abdula Kur and myself and which was to the following effect. That as expressed by Moslems at different centres in India the Moslems of this side are also against the granting of the monopoly and request Government not to grant the monopoly.

Those proceedings were as usual allotted a decent space in your good paper and the "Bombay Samachar" and wherein will be found a good many points placed before the meeting by Mr. Kur and also the position of the steamship companies with regard to Haj traffic and the general trade traffic which I had placed before the meeting and all of which in the end had the effect of the Anjuman adopting the resolution against the granting of monopoly unanimously that day. Now that almost all the leading Moslems on this side are even against the issue of the return tickets there can be no doubt that the monopoly question is gone altogether. But I beg to draw the kind attention of my Moslem brethren to the following position:—The granting of monopoly was in the hands of the Government and they have at our request not granted the same. The issue of return tickets is not in the hands of the Government and we should therefore keep that in mind. The best way I can think of at present is to solicit the good and kind offices of the Government in our cause and try to induce Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. to be more fair and reasonable and I am sure there will be no trouble in arriving at a settlement. You will agree Sir, that, until at least the war or until we are able to form a company or get a company which can give us for the Hajis if not better a service like that of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., it is advisable for us to do our work in the manner suggested above. It is also necessary that the constitution of the Committee be published and I hope that it will be made up of leaders of all the important communities, in order that the same may be rightly considered a real representative body, whose influence would no doubt carry weight with the mass, with the Government and with all concerned.

As regards the license brokers, the question is a difficult one. If the Haji chooses to employ a broker, he may do so, but there can be no force applied to him to have a broker; in the same way a broker is legally bound only to get him a ticket and it will remain entirely with the broker whether he should give any other assistance. I have no doubt the Police Commissioner will be able to exercise some control over license brokers so that they may be forced to help the Hajis, but what about those freight brokers, who cannot be stopped to act as brokers to Hajis or as brokers to any company and who are at perfect liberty to act as such without obtaining the license for the simple reason that it is entirely a matter between the brokers and the Hajis or the brokers and the shipping companies. Sir, a lot can be said on either side with regard to this question and as this matter is likely to have some effect on the general freight brokers' business and their livelihood I hope the expression of opinion in this matter will not be hurried but great care will be taken so that it may carry due weight.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. LALLJEE.

9, Green Street,
Bombay, Aug. 26.

## ALLEGED FATAL KICK.

### RAILWAY GUARD ARRESTED.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

An Europen guard of the North-Western Railway here has been arrested, died some ten minutes subsequent to receiving a kick from the guard for non-compliance with an ordder. Enquiries are proceeding.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA (3); INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (0).

The Bombay Gymkhana played their return match against the Instituto Luso-Indiano on the Cooperage yesterday evening, and worsted them by three goals to nil. The game turned out to be very much more interesting than was anticipated, the Instituto Luso-Indianos putting up a game fight, and had they adopted kick and rush tactics would have succeeded in scoring on one or two occasions. Castell at back was in fine form and was the main stay of his side. Throughout the game he worked hard and tacked exceptionally well. The halves were very weak and crowded the backs instead of following up their forwards. Their kicking was extremely weak. Powell and Down did good work in the forward line, the latter player, however, has a bad habit of not keeping up with the other forwards. Several good passes by Down went a begging in consequence. The Bombay Gymkhana had to play all they knew to get the better of their lighter opponents and the game was far from being a one-sided one. Begbie played a good game, but will have to give up the practice of lying well up the field in the Gymkhana's next encounter, or the speedy forwards of the Bengal United will give Jones a hot time of it. The Gymkhana halves were head and shoulders above the opposing trio, Barrett again being the most conspicuous figure on the field. The forwards missed their dashing centre-forward Edwards, who was unable to turn out, although Asher, who did duty instead, made a good substitute. Adams was always a worker, he seemed to be out of luck last evening, being winded once and having his ankle damaged on two occasions. MacBean did not play his usual game.

Both sides had a fair share of the exchanges in the first half. The Gymkhana pressed for the first minute or two, till Castell relieved pressure. A good run by Down and Powell resulted in the latter putting in a hot shot which struck the side of the net. From the goal-kick D'Souza captured and beating Stovin made a poor attempt at scoring, the ball going very wide of its mark. At the other end Asher received in front of goal and placed the leather right in the corner of the net, giving D'Silva no chance. Down carried the ball down well but instead of giving to D'Souza, who was lying in a useful position, shot over the line. Barrett gave to MacBean who forced a corner off Marshal. The same player placed the corner-kick splendidly and Adams charged the leather through. At half time the score stood:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... Nil.

From the kick-off after the interval Powell broke through, but was badly brought down by two of the Gymkhana men. Adams was just too late in reaching a good centre by MacBean and D'Silva cleared. Barrett stopped a run by Down on the left. A combined movement by the Gymkhana forwards ended in Asher finding the net. The Indianos tried hard to score, a good shot by Down being cleared by Jones. Just before the call of time Powell carried the ball through Begbie and Stovin, but Bradbury ran him off. The game ended.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... Nil.

*Bombay Gymkhana*:—Jones, goal; Begbie and Stovin, backs; Bradbury, Barrett and Short, half-backs; McKee, Adams, Asher, Scott and MacBean, forwards.

*Instituto Luso-Indiano*:—D'Silva, goal; Rofino and Castell, backs; Marshal, P. D'Sa and Pereira, half-backs; Down, A. D'Souza Powell, J. D'Sa and Gonsalves forwards.

*Referee*:—Colr.-Sergt. Bower.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

| Teams. | P | W | L | D | Goals F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. A. | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 15 |
| Medicals | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 13 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 12 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 6 | 11 |
| 6th Devons | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 6 |
| Bengal United | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 3 |
| Inst. Luso-Indiano | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 3 |
| Lusitanians | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 1 |

TO-DAY'S GAME.

6th Devons v. Bengal United.

## CRICKET PRIZE.

### RS. 500 OFERED BY MESSRS. POLSON'S LIMITED.

Messrs. Polson's, Limited, who have recently launched into the butter business, have, with very commendable enterprise, taken the fullest advantage of the coming Quadrangular Cricket matches, by offering Rs. 500 to their butter consumers, who will send a correct forecast of the matches.

The conditions of the contest and coupon for entry which should be accompanied by one of Polson's "Present Tickets," to be found in their pound butter tins, are fully detailed in the advertisement appearing in the last page of this issue.

It is interesting to note that Messrs. Polson's, Limited, are now manufacturing Polson's Danish butter in this country on the Danish principles, with the latest and most up-to-date British machinery and appliances, untouched by hand.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S SANCTION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The floating of a loan by the Bombay Port Trust for sixty-eight lakhs ana sixty-nine thousand on the usual long term basis has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Port Trust will issue the necessary notification in due course.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### POONY GYMKHANA V. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

A two days' match between the Elphinstone C. C. from Bombay and Poona Gymkhana, commenced at noon to-day in ideal weather.

It was generally believed that the Parsis would have little difficulty in smothering the Poona eleven but the tide of fortune turned against them from the onset. They fell to pieces in their first innings, having had no fewer than half a dozen out for a duck; while a seventh man had no opportunity to score. The only one who made anything like a stand was N. P. Pavri. He accounted for 18 and from this time onward the Parsis went down like nine pins. Perhaps this is their worst record, but it is to be hoped that they will put up a very much better front to-morrow.

The Poona Gymkhana went in first and Greig and T. Nicholson put in the most creditable work. Goldie unfortunately was victimised at an early stage of his career. With Goldie, Nicholson and Greig out the Parsis speedily disposed of the rest before a century was reached.

In the second innings Greig was at his old game from the start and in his third acceptance from Wacha was promptly held at the slip by Bapu. Goldie warmed up for a great exhibition and hit out in all directions till he was caught by Chenoy after having placed 53 to his credit.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Goldie, c Kapadia, b Wacha | 9 |
| T. Nicholson, c Kapadia, b Wacha | 19 |
| Major Greig, c Surveyor, b Daruwalla | 17 |
| Kirkwood St. Chenoy, b Wacha | 0 |
| Holman, b Wacha | 8 |
| Capt. Yates, b Daruwalla | 0 |
| Pratt l.b.w., b Wacha | 12 |
| Fawcett, c Surveyor, b Daruwalla | 3 |
| Pole-Carew, b Wacha | 0 |
| Lettington, c Kapadia, b Daruwalla | 7 |
| Nicholson, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 97 |

SECOND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Greig, c Bapu, b Wacha | 0 |
| Capt. Goldie, c Chenoy, b Bapu | 53 |
| T. Nicholson, b Wacha | 33 |
| Kirkwood, batting | 11 |
| Holman, batting | 0 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 103 |

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. P. Pavri, c Fawcett, b Goldie | 18 |
| P. B. Kapadia, c Holman, b T. Nicholson | 5 |
| A. H. Wadia, b Goldie | 0 |
| T. R. Parekh, c P. Nicholson, b Goldie | 4 |
| D. K. Kapadia, c Pole-Carew, b Goldie | 0 |
| P. Chenoy, c P. Nicholson, b Goldie | 2 |
| B. S. Bapu, c and b T. Nicholson | 0 |
| S. M. Surveyor, c Kirkwood, b T. Nicholson | 0 |
| C. Daruwalla, c Pratt, b T. Nicholson | 0 |
| P. H. Daruwalla, c Yates, b T. Nicholson | 0 |
| M. B. Wacha, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 34 |

## JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am extremely pleased with the letter of Justice in your yesterday's issue. Your correspondent is rightly against "Jobbery" and so every right-minded man ought to be. In his letter your correspondent is advocating the claims of the Parsi and Indian Christian communities as regards some appointments which are he says "soon to be made or are in the making" and he in his gratuitous advice to his Excellency in filling these posts suggests "two requirements;" the one is very general and of universal application viz. "adequate merit and experience." So far so good. Justice is in the right path; but as for his second "requirement" viz. "communal representation" I think your correspondent is far from following the straight forward course of Justice. I fail to see the logic of this requirement. If at all communal recommendation is to be the basis for any appointment in the Courts of Law it stands to reason that such appointments ought to be from such communities alone as have frequently to figure before such tribunals as they are the best and most properly fitted persons knowing the ins and outs of such communities and then as such the very communities whose brief Justice seems to hold are no where. I only point out that, if this reasoning at all is to be followed "Justice's" recommendation must fall to the ground. I also cannot understand why Justice should make distinction between an Indian Christian and a European Christian. Up to now I was under the impression that a Christian is Christian, i.e. the Follower of Christ, irrespective of colour. There are already two Christian Judges and two Christian Magistrates in our local courts.

I see the communal recommendation system carried to an excess.

In conclusion my sense of justice tells me that in filling these appointments and for the matter of that any appointment whatsoever the good old rule "Balman qui meruit ferat" should be strictly adhered to and neither "Jobbery" nor "Communal Representation" be tolerated.—Yours, etc.,

SCALES OF JUSTICE.

## DISTRESS IN ASSAM.

### IMPERIAL GRANT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Government of India have given another lakh of rupees to the Assam Administration for agricultural advances bringing the total imperial grant to 3½ lakhs, to alleviate distress caused by recent floods.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, has submitted a proposal to the Government for opening a silk weaving school at Simla.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, August 27, 1915.*

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

We have before us the usual annual review, in its stereotyped form, of the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for 1914-15. In our review some weeks ago on the entire foreign trade of the country for that year, reference was made to the salient features of trade in the Presidency. For the many meticulous details those interested may be referred to the report and the statistical tables appended thereto. But it may be useful in this place to examine what is fallaciously called the balance of trade. The late Sir Robert Giffen and other practical economists have over and over again pointed out that mere excess of imports over exports, or of exports over imports, cannot correctly represent the true position of balance of trade of one country with another. In order to discover this balance certain important "unseen" items have to be added to the recorded value of exports. It is only when those are added that one can strike a true balance which may be deemed reasonable and reliable. The mere excess either of imports or exports signifies nothing. It has to be remembered that, when the Customs authorities at a port record the value of goods imported, it is understood that the invoice value not only includes charges but in the price of the commodity imported is included the profit of the person exporting it.

Practically, therefore, the recorded value of imports is almost complete. Not so with the value recorded of exports. Here the exporter's manifest is imperfect. He simply registers the market value of the commodity. The profits of the trader are not there. Neither are the charges he has incurred. It is only when the account current of the sale of the commodity comes to the hands of the exporter that he really knows whether he has disposed of it at a profit after deducting all charges, including profit and commission. Other minor business items have also to be taken into account. Thus to the recorded value of export trade net profits have to be added plus minor items. Only then can the true balance of trade be ascertained. So that the paragraph appearing in the annual review of all India's trade or in those of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, is in no way reliable. It is misleading to say that the balance of trade is against Bombay or in its favour without fairly taking into account other values which are never registered by the Customs authorities. At the best it is called an excess of imports or an excess of exports. What is the true balance of trade is adjusted by the debtor country either by direct remittance in gold or silver or bills of exchange or by cross exchange, or by certain other modes which the financing methods in vogue support. We have no means of ascertaining these adjustments save a very rough one. For instance, if we take India's export trade, we have to see what is the actual amount of the export trade and we have to see what is the value of the merchandise imported against it, what is the amount of treasure imported and what amount has been sent by way of paper remittances which may be bills of exchange or council bills or other securities. When these are fairly accurately ascertained, then and then only can one venture to say that the balance of trade is against the country or in its favour. So far, therefore, as this chapter headed "Balance of Trade" which appears in the different annual reviews, Imperial and Provincial, is concerned, we think it would be well were it absolutely omitted. It is eventually misleading. For instance, we would ask the Commissioner of Customs in Bombay whether the excess of 15.57 crore rupees in the seaborne trade of Bombay for 1914-15 is actually an adverse balance. If that be the case, then Bombay's sea-borne trade cannot in any way be deemed prosperous. For, take the recorded value of imports and exports, treasure included, for the five years ending 1914-15. What is the total of adverse trade? It came to 117.60 crores in five years! How is Bombay adjusting this balance? Let the State experts in finance answer the question.

But meanwhile we have to remind the reader of one important fact. A debtor country must export more than it imports in order to meet its foreign obligations. India is such a country. Not so England. The latter in reality is a creditor of the world. It annually lends millions of money to foreign countries. It is again the premier country in shipping. It carries in its ships more than half the merchandise of the world on which it, of course, earns freight. It is also a large investor of foreign securities on which also it earns dividends. It has other sources of income. Practically its imports are in excess of its exports. But that does not signify that it is a debtor to foreign countries because it imports so much. But that is not the right way of understanding the statics and dynamics of trade. England imports, moreover, commodities which are really the profit and income of her foreign loans, investments, and so on. Is India in the same position? Is Bombay in the same position? Do her exports or imports truly signify that the imports are a profit after meeting all obligations? That is the question.

## THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN STUDENT.

We referred the other day to the report recently published by a sub-committee of the London Advisory Board for Indian Students regarding the grievances of the latter as Indians and also to the unsatisfactory reply given by the Secretary of State to the sound and practical recommendations made by the Committee for the removal of these grievances. The report of the Committee makes quite clear what, of course, did not need to be made clear, that substantial reasons exist for the Indian students in England to feel that in certain important respects an unfair discrimination is exercised against them. It is not necessary to recall the melancholy and long list of obstacles in the way of the Indian student in England. Nor is there any need to exaggerate them; for as the "Manchester Guardian" puts it,

"they are sufficiently keenly felt to make it very well worth the while of the Indian Government and educational authorities in England to abolish them. In a letter appended to the report, the Secretary of State for India announces certain reforms, and promises consideration of other suggestions, but he does not appear to have exhausted all his direct authority and all his power of persuasion."

What makes these handicaps against the Indian students more burdensome is the fact that the Indian Government in effect requires an English training for the admission of the Indian student to the higher public services in his own country. The moral effect of such a state of things on the Indian mind can be easily imagined, and it is to this aspect of the question that we desire to call the attention of the authorities here as well as in England. It is obvious that the Indian students who pursue their professional studies in England are those who, in course of time, become the leaders of public opinion and action in India and the influence which, as such, they exercise over their countrymen is greater than that of any other class of men. If, for want of adequate educational facilities in their own country, they find on going to England that their position there is not much less galling than that of the emigrants from their country to the British Colonies, it is not surprising that they should return to India with minds greatly disturbed by the efforts to reconcile the treatment they have received with British ideas of fairness and justice. And their deep-rooted faith in the latter is the more likely to be shaken when they remember that a treatment implying a reflection on their loyalty, as much as a gratuitous reminder of racial distinctions, is meted out to them in free England,—the country which welcomes with open arms and offers equal treatment to European aliens who are in their own countries regarded as undesirable, the country which has ever been the home of the political refugee. It is a hopeful sign that thinking men in England have begun to appreciate the danger that exists when rights are denied and injustices remain unremoved. Thus the "Manchester Guardian" warns the British people that "to put it on no higher ground than simple prudence, it is our duty to secure that the Indian student acquires the best training that our educational institutions command, and that he returns home with a sound professional equipment, and the conviction that he has been hospitably entertained and justly treated here." The splendid loyalty of India in this war, adds the same journal, has strengthened the claim of the Indian peoples to a wise and generous treatment. But the disabilities which attach to the Indian students and require from them both a higher standard of educational attainments and stricter guarantees of character than other students, besides depriving them of many facilities open to the latter, demand with a view to their removal, acts of mere justice and not sacrifices on the part of the Inns of Court, Universities, medical institutions and great industrialists.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Bluster of the Reichstag.**

It seems somewhat superfluous at this time of day to argue with German statesman about the responsibility for the war. The German public has been carefully nurtured on a censored diet of literature which presents the German case in a most pleasing light, and it is quite certain that they will not be allowed to read anything that is likely to disillusion them. But it is just as well, perhaps, that Sir Edward Grey has published a reply to the recent bombastic and presumptuous statements of the Imperial Chancellor and the German Finance Minister in the Reichstag, in order that the German Government and neutral governments may know exactly how much effect such utterances are likely to create in the Allied countries. And no one could have expressed more precisely or exposed more mercilessly the absolute brutality of Germany's attitude and the complete impossibility of listening to any sort of peace proposals based on her claim to be the supreme dictator of the world, and that, in Sir Edward Grey's words, "the whole of the nations who resisted her should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities." German diplomacy still remains as dunderheaded as it was before the war, and the belief that everything is to be won by blustering and bullying language still prevails in the Wilhelmstrasse. One would have thought that, if Germany is now anxious for peace, as she undoubtedly is, the best way to bring about a discussion would be to make the prospect as pleasing as possible, under the circumstances, to her opponents; instead of which her statesmen imagine apparently, that the Allies are so sick of the whole business and so terrified at the prospect of a prolongation of the war that they can be bullied into a mood of acquiescence. We need not complain. The language of the Reichstag serves well to harden our resolution.

**German Intrigue in Bucharest.**

In view of the present strained relations between Germany and Roumania, it is interesting to hear from a correspondent of the "Near East" of the extent to which Bucharest has been inundated during the past few months by German visitors, who are as active as can be in the interests of the Vaterland and spending money very freely. But, as in the United States, they do not find everyone ready to sell his soul for a price, and all this activity and lavish expenditure, as in the case of America, has only succeeded in creating intense irritation and generally exacerbating public feeling, with the result that it has finally produced, again as in the United States, a diplomatic deadlock and the fear of an imminent rupture. The plague of Germans in the Roumanian capital is such that Bucharest which has always prided itself on being a Paris in miniature appears to be in some danger of becoming a Berlin on a small scale, and the Roumanians do not like it. One lady writing to a friend in England says, "Je connai une dame qui a du quitter l'hotel —— tant elle etait irriteé d'entendre parler l'Allemand du matin au soir",—"I know a lady who had to leave the Hotel —— because she was so irritated by hearing German spoken from morning till night."

**A Liberal Offer.**

The correspondent also relates the story of a lady who was approached by German agents with a proposal that she should purchase for them all the old copper she could; and so liberal were their terms that she stood to make a profit of £4,000 on every truck-load she secured. She, however, drew their attention to the tricolour ribbon she was wearing, and informed them, with quiet contempt, that she would not supply metal to kill her own people. "Whereupon" (says the correspondent), "they were greatly surprised; for, as you know, there is a class here that does not understand such a sentiment." Yet another correspondent, a lady whose position lends considerable weight to what she writes, says:—"All would go well for us if there were fewer German Jews here. It is all a network of intrigue and bribery . . . . . —— is working hard to keep Roumania from joining the Entente; and my husband, who is becoming bitterly anti-Semitic these days, fears the Jews are going to win. Of coure, the feeling of the people is heartily on our side."

**The Adulteration of Ghee.**

It is to be hoped that the question of the adulteration of ghee with white oil will not be allowed to remain where the Corporation left it at their meeting yesterday. Dr. Master desired that the Corporation should obtain a report from the Chemical Analyser to Government, as to the nutritive value of white oil, but, on the strength of a statement by the Municipal Commissioner that the Municipal Analyst had submitted a report pronouncing white oil to be harmless, the proposition was lost. The folly of the majority of the commissioners in allowing the matter to be dropped thus is almost as astonishing as the report of the Municipal Analyst. Why the latter should be accepted as an authority on a question of dietetics we are unable to understand. An analyst is an analyst. His business is to analyse the constituent properties of things when called upon to do so, but it does not follow that he is qualified to tell us whether any one of the constituents of a particular food is wholesome or not. That must be left to other authorities, and as to that we have the much more important opinion of Dr. Turner, that the white oil with which ghee is adulterated is poisonous, which is much more alarming than the belief that it is merely not so nutritive as the ordinary sweet oil.

**A Committee of Enquiry Wanted.**

As a matter of fact Dr. Turner's opinion coincides with that of the general public on this question, and it is to be hoped that they will not allow themselves to be lulled into a sense of security by the assertion of the Municipal Analyst. There is a grave danger in accepting too readily opinions of this sort on questions regarding the deleterious character of food adulterants. The chemists in England used to tell us that the presence of certain deleterious substances in foods as preservatives was harmless in small quantities. But is now recognised that the cumulative effect of consuming foods that contain even only infinitesimal quantities of preservative acids, that are not properly assimilated by the system, is gravely injurious to health. This question of the adulteration of ghee with white oil requires to be looked into very closely. But it would not be sufficient merely to take the opinion of the Chemical Analyser to Government. We want a committee of doctors and food experts.

**The Health of the City.**

A slight increase in the death-rate was noticed in Bombay last week, the total mortality for the week standing at 460 as against 435 of the week previous. The death-rate rose from 23.09 to 24.42. Of course, we are faring much better than this time last year, when the total mortality stood at 635 and the death-rate at 33.71. The main causes of this enhanced mortality appear to have been fevers, diseases of the respiratory system and a large number of still-births. There were seven cases of enteric fever against the previous week's two, and two cases of malaria, while there were none in the preceding week, and 114 deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system against the former 99. There were 38 still-births and 5 premature births, while the total of live births registered was 413, being 45 more than in the previous week. Thus, though the birth-rate during the week was gratifyingly high, the toll on infant life was, unfortunately, equally high. Out of a total mortality of 460, deaths among children under 5 years numbered 214, of which those under one year numbered 162. This heavy infant mortality, week after week, is undoubtedly a most unfortunate feature of the city's health and must engage the serious attention of everyone interested in the welfare of Bombay.

**A Remarkable Escape from Jail.**

Colonel Braide's report on the Punjab prisons in 1914 contains the story of an extraordinary escape from the Lahore Borstal Jail. A boy climbed on to a twelve feet wall which gave him access to a fifteen feet wall with a smooth round coping on which he could not stand. For 500 yards he slid along the fifteen feet wall till he arrived at its junction with the main wall and then took a drop which, in nine cases out of ten, ought to lead to a dislocated neck or a fractured limb. The sentry saw the prisoner and reported to his head warder, who thought the thing impossible, made no investigation, twitted the sentry with seeing a ghost, told him not to be a fool and laughingly passed on. In all, seventeen prisoners escaped during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor in his review is quite prepared to accept the explanation given by Colonel Braide, that the unusual number of escapes was in some measures due to the unfounded rumours as to the state of affairs outside the walls.

**The Late Lieut. Playfair.**

Further particulars (says the "Daily Telegraph)" have been received with reference to the death of Lieutenant Lambert Playfair, 1st Royal Scots and Royal Flying Corps, the only son of Mr. Henry Playfair, of Assam, and grandson of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G. He was killed on July 6th in an engagement in the air with two German aeroplanes. His colonel writes that he was an unusually capable officer, that his death was heroic, and that it is indeed an honour to have had such an officer under one's command. His major reports that he was extraordinarily brave, fearing absolutely nothing, loved fighting in the air, and was such an example of grit and ability that his death is a great loss to the squadron. He adds that he "knew of no one who could gather so much information from a single reconnaissance as Lieutenant Playfair. On July 6th, when engaged in signalling to our guns the position of the enemy's batteries, his aeroplane was assailed first by one German machine and then by another. These were driven off in turn whenever they ventured to approach, Lieutenant Playfair in the intervals resuming his observation duties. Then the two German machines, which had the great advantage of superior speed, made a combined assault, but rather than give way before a German he ordered an attack on the two, although he had only five rounds left. He was shot through the heart, and his body was skilfully brought back to our lines by his pilot, who writes: 'His conduct was splendid. . . . . We are all very proud of him.'"

## Official and Personal.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla has left Bombay for Nandad with his followers.

The death is announced on the 20th instant of Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhsh, K.C.I.E. The deceased was the chief of the Sarawan Sardars and leaves a big family to mourn his loss.

At Quetta on the 21st instant the Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir John Ramsay K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Agent-General, North-West Frontier Province and Lady Ramsay were "At Home" at their Residency to the whole of Volunteers Corps in Baluchistan and their families.

Sir John Ramsay left Quetta for Simla on Thursday by the down mail train. The departure was private.

The following appointments are made with effect from 5th July 1915 vice the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed Member of Council:—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner and to continue seconded.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner vice Mr. Orr; and on return from leave to do duty as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce during the absence of Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.

With effect from the 17th August 1915 Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., is appointed to be Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S. reverting.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN IDEAS OF FREEDOM.

## SIR E. GREY'S SLASHING REJOINDER.

## GERMAN-RUMANIAN CRISIS.

## THREE TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK

The British newspapers are fiercely debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service. The dispute is not waged on party lines.

Sir Edward Grey has issued a slashing reply to a recent speech by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and the speech of the German Finance Minister in the Reichstag. He says that the speeches show that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. It that is so and so long as it is so, he adds, the Allies are fighting and must fight for the right to live not under German supremacy but in real freedom and safety.

It is feared in Bukharest that Germany is about to send an ultimatum to Rumania on the question of transit of munitions to Turkey.

Count Bernstorff, under instructions from Berlin, has requested the United States to suspend judgment regarding the sinking of the Arabic until all the facts are known.

Count Bernstorff's apologia has fallen flat. The American press say that Germany's word cannot be accepted.

Further progress is reported from Gallipoli. A French aeroplane sank a big Turkish transport at her moorings.

A British submarine has sunk two transports in the Sea of Marmora, laden with munitions and supplies.

The Serbian Parliament has adopted a resolution to continue the struggle side by side with the Allies for the liberation and union of the Serbo-Croatian-Slavine people, even at the sacrifices which are indispensable for safeguarding the country's vital interests.

There is no change in the situation in the Riga district. The Russians continue to hold the enemy between Kovno and Vilna.

The latest French communiqué says that artillery duels have occurred on the whole front.

# WHAT GERMANY IS FIGHTING FOR.

## SIR EDWARD GREY'S MERCILESS EXPOSURE.

## GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA IMMINENT.

## GERMAN PRETENSIONS.

### SIR E. GREY'S SLASHING REPLY

### NO PEACE ON GERMAN TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Sir Edward Grey has to-night issued a smashing reply to a recent speech by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The reply shows that Germany alone is responsible for the war and says:—

The Chancellor's speech means that Germany is to be supreme. Freedom for other nations must be what Germany metes out to them. Germany alone would be free to break international treaties, to crush, to refuse all mediation, to wage war, to break all rules of humanity on land and sea. Yet while Germany acts thus, her commerce must remain free in time of war as if in time of peace.

Sir Edward Grey affirms that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject of discussion, definition and agreement between nations after this war but not by itself alone while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against a further war let them be equal, comprehensive and effective guarantees that will bind Germany as well as other nations.

Sir Edward Grey then turns to the speech made by the German Minister of Finance in which he said that for decades to come Germany claims that the whole of the nations who resisted her, should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities.

Sir Edward Grey emphasises that not on such terms can peace be concluded or the life of other nations than German, be free or even tolerable.

The speeches of the Chancellor and the Finance Minister show that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute.

If that is so and so long as it is so, our Allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live not under German supremacy but in real freedom and safety.

### BRITISH PRESS' WARM APPROVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The papers warmly approve Sir Edward Grey's masterly reply to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and affirm that it clearly shows that Germany's idea of freedom is a free fox in a free henroost.

## WESTERN THEATRE.

### CANNONADES AND GRENADE FIGHTING

PARIS, Aug. 25.

The communiqué says that there have been only cannonadse and grenade fighting in the various sectors, especially in Artois and Argonne.

### ARTILLERY DUELS ON WHOLE FRONT

PARIS, Aug. 26.

A communiqué says that artillery duels have occurred on the whole front.

They have been particularly violent north of Arras, in Champagen, Argonne and Bois le Pretre.

French heavy guns effectively replied.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Versoul, killing a woman and a child.

### STATIONS BOMBARDED BY AEROPLANES

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A squadron of seven aeroplanes on the night of the 23rd bombarded the stations at Tergnier and Troyon. They dropped eighty bombs and several fires were observed.

## GERMAN NAVAL DISASTER.

### "ASININE" VERSION FROM BERLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The naval experts ridicule the German denial of the losses in the Gulf of Riga and say that the Russian accounts show that the attack was reckless and ill-planned.

The German version pretending that the attack was merely a blockade is described as simply asinine.

The German disaster is regarded as an excellent lesson to the people who talk of an invasion of Britain.

### THE PLUCKY SIVOUTCH.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.

Five sole survivors of the Sivoutch have arrived at Reval.

They narrate that their vessel fought a German cruiser and two torpedo boats for half an hour.

Her last shell sank a German torpedo boat.

## PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER ALLY.

### GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA IMMINENT.

### MUNITION FOR TURKEY STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

SOFIA, Aug. 23.

It is feared in Bukharest that Germany is about to send an ultimatum to Rumania on the question of the transit of munitions to Turkey.

It is reported that Rumanian troops are concentrating at Predoal, where many railway trucks laden with war material have been stopped.

Troops are also concentrating at Jassy and the petroleum regions have been occupied by the military.

## COUNT BERNSTORFF'S REQUEST.

### WASHINGTON ASKED TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, has requested the United States not to decide finally regarding the sinking of the Arabic until all the facts are known.

### "GERMANY'S WORD CANNOT BE ACCEPTED."

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Count Bernstorff's apologia has fallen quite flat.

The press describes it as vague and incomplete and demands a definite answer, not equivocation.

Germany's word cannot be accepted.

### CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT WILSON

BOSTON, Aug. 25.

A conference of Governors of a score of States has passed a Resolution of confidence in President Wilson in this hour of deep national concern and assuring him of their support "in all matters that President Wilson deems best to promote the honour and maintain the peace and welfare of the nation."

## COERCION OF GERMAN FIRMS IN AMERICA.

### MUNITIONS DELIBERATELY DELAYED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London Aug. 23rd:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent says that documents published prove that the German Government sought to coerce German Firms in America threatening punishment in German military forresses if they supplied the Allies.

One Firm accepted an order on an understanding with the German Consul-General in Philadelphia that it did so simply to prevent its being given to a firm that would carry it out promptly and that it would itself delay delivery as long as possible. This method has been successfully employed by many German concerns.

## SINKING OF THE ISIDORO.

### SPANISH FLAG MUST BE RESPECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25.

Liberal circles in Madrid say that the Spaniards are dissatisfied at Germany's offer of money for the sinking of the Isidoro, and say that Germany must promise to respect the Spanish flag on all seas.

## JAPAN AND ENTENTE POWERS.

### FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

Baron Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador here, who has been appointed the Japanese Foreign Minister, stated in an interview that his first care would be to draw still closer the ties between Japan and the Triple Entente.

The lot of Japan was completely bound up with that of her Allies.

After this terrible war the relations between Japan and the Entente Powers must be strengthened not only for their respective interests but above all for the interests of the peace of the world.

## OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

### ALLIES' FRESH SUCCESSES

### TRANSPORT SUNK BY FRENCH AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A communiqué from the Dardanelles affirms that the British left wing in the northern zone carried another eight hundred yards of Turkish trenches but no definite date is given.

The communiqué adds that the French in the southern zone during the night of August 23rd stormed an enemy post.

A French aeroplane squadron bombed various military points.

One aeroplane sank a big Turkish transport at her moorings.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

### TWO TRANSPORTS SUNK IN SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A British submarine has sunk another two transports in the Sea of Marmora, one laden with supplies and the other with munitions.

Turkey is suffering intensely from shortage of coal and the towns are adopting petroleum instead of gas for lighting.

## PUBLIC OPINION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

### SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE.

SOFIA, Aug. 25.

Information from Constantinople shows that the population considers the situation grave.

There has been violent fighting at Gallipoli during the past week and every day thousands of wounded are arriving in Constantinople and fresh troops are going to the Dardanelles. There is a scarcity of bread and coal.

## SERVIA'S DETERMINATION.

### LIBERATION AT ALL COSTS.

NISH, Aug. 25.

The Skupstina has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution declaring its determination to continue side by side with the Allies the struggle for the liberation and union of the Serbo-Croatian-Slavine people, even at the price of sacrifices which are indispensable for safeguarding the country's vital interests, also approving the policy of Government. The Skupstina then adjourned till October 4th.

## VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY SERVICE.

### FIERCE PRESS CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The newspapers are fiercely debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service. The Northcliffe papers are taking the lead in the agitation against the present voluntary system which is vigorously defended by the Liberal organs.

The dispute is not waged on party lines for the "Daily Telegraph" is opposing "The Times" and "Daily Mail" and a leading article it published, saying that the country must trust Government, has caused much jubilation.

### NEW ZEALAND REGISTRATION BILL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" evening cablegram states:—

The New Zealand Registration Bill introduced by the Premier provides for asking men between the ages of 19 and 45, whether they have volunteered for the front, whether they are willing to volunteer or serve in any other capacity and if not why?

## MONARCHICAL PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

### PREPARING THE WAY FOR AN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A telegram to "The Times" from Pekin says that an inspired propaganda has started in Pekin designed either to sound the readiness of the country to accept Yuan-Shi-Kai as Emperor or actually to prepare it for his ascension to the Throne forthwith.

## GERMANY'S NEW WAR LOAN.

### APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC.

### SALE OF FOREIGN SECURITIES URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ZURICH, Aug. 25.

Germany's new war loan will be at 99 and bear five per cent. interest. Great facilities are being given to the small investor and the public is urged to contribute to the utmost, as obligations of 675 millions sterling must be discharged, before any portion of the new loan will be available for current needs.

The Government urges the selling of foreign securities and the buying of the new loan.

## POSITION IN RIGA.

### RUSSIANS HOLD THE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25.

The communiqué says there is no change in the Riga district. The Russians continue to hold the enemy between Kovno and Vilna.

The Russians, prior to the withdrawal from Ossowiecs, exploded the fortifications.

The Russians repulsed furious attacks East of Bielsk and blocked an attempt of the enemy to resume the offensive in the direction of Kovel.

## FIGHTING ON THE BOBR.

### GERMAN EXERTING MAXIMUM PRESSURE.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.

A communiqué says that the situation in the Riga district is unchanged.

The fighting at Dvinsk continues and the front is approximately unchanged.

Feeble evening attacks near Vilna were repulsed.

The Germans continue to exert maximum pressure between the Bobr and Brestlitovsk.

The Russians repulsed attacks west of the latter.

The Germans are endeavouring to advance on the Pischa-Maloryto road south of Brestlitovsk.

## GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND.

### REASONS FOR THE ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The following "Pioneer's" cables have been received, London August 23rd:—

The German losses in Poland are estimated at 750,000. The losses suffered by the Russians in their rearguard action do not approach to anything like that figure.

There is some speculation in Petrograd as to why the Germans sacrificed enormous numbers in taking Kovno and Novo Georgievsk by sheer weight of men, when slower methods would have been cheaper and sure.

It is suggested that the Germans were anxious to make the maximum advance before the winter and before the Allies could be adequately supplied with munitions.

The "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Russian out-put of munitions has doubled since May.

### VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated August 25, says:

The Russians are slowly retiring in the centre, stubbornly contesting each position.

In the Riga district there has been no change.

Westward towards Jacobstadt and Dvinsk there has been fighting with alternating success.

Between Kovno and Vilna the Russians are holding the enemy's offensive.

Between the Bobr and the Narew the Russians have retired from general positions on the left bank of the Bobr and in accordance with this movement evacuated Ossowice after razing the fortifications.

Between the Narew and the Upper Bug the enemy made very stubborn attacks east of Bielsk and the success with which these were repulsed facilitated the Russians' withdrawal to new positions.

A German communiqué says that the Russians have evacuated positions east of the confluence of the Pulwa with the Bug.

The battle on the eastern bank of the Bug to the south of Brest-Litovsk continues and both the Germans and the Austrians claim advance.

## "THEY ARE BRAVE MEN THESE ENGLISH."

### FISHERMAN'S STIRRING STORY

### LAST MOMENTS OF E13.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.

A Danish fisherman relates a stirring story of the last moments of submarine E13. He passed her in the morning and offered to bring the crew ashore, but they politely declined.

Later he saw the German torpedo boats approach. The British had launched their boats, but the men in them quietly resumed their places on deck and began coolly playing cards and other games.

Meanwhile, the German torpedo boats drew closer, but nobody on the submarine took the slightest notice. Then they saw a torpedo fired, and the crew, in response to a sharp word of command, formed in line on deck with folded arms, facing the enemy, immoveable as statues.

The fisherman said they are brave men these English.

## DEAD HEROES OF E 13.

### DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL SHIP.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.

The survivors of the E13 attended the impressive funeral of their comrades.

The bluejackets were moved to tears.

The congregation was distinguished and fully representative.

Members of the Danish Navy carried the coffins to the chapel on the funeral ship Vidar which amid funeral salutes with bare headed crowds on the shore, left the harbour escorted by Danish destroyers.

A band played the British National Anthem and the marines gave a salute.

A representative of Denmark was on board the Vidar.

### A STRIKING INCIDENT.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.

A striking incident occurred on the occasion of the departure of the bodies of the crew of the E13 for home.

A young Danish officer on the quay advanced to the British commander and said: "What awful sorrow this must be!"

The commander smiling sadly replied: "No sir, we rather envy them."

## EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

### 270 BRITISH WOUNDED ARRIVE AT TILBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Enthusiastic scenes occurred at Tilbury on the occasion of the arrival of 270 wounded prisoners from Germany.

The men despite their wounds, were most cheerful and surprised to find everything as usual as the Germans had told them that London had been burned by Zeppelins.

A prisoner said in an interview: The Germans don't understand why we are always merry and bright. They meanly stopped our games but then we sang.

## RUSSIA HONOURS BRITISH ARMY.

### INDIAN OFFICERS AND MEN SPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "London Gazette" publishes a long list of honours conferred by the Tsar on the British troops for gallantry and distinguished conduct in the field.

A special feature of the list is the large number of Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have been awarded the Cross of St. George.

Brigadier-General C. W. Jacob is awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, Major A. F. C. Williams the Order of St. Stanislas, and Lieutenant J. G. Smyth the Order of St George.

### AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of thirteen Distinguished Service Orders and twenty-one Military Crosses. Among the former are:—

Major Nightingale, Fifth Gurkhas, for most conspicuous gallantry at Krithia on June 4th.

Captain Abbott, Sixth Gurkhas, for gallant and distinguished conduct on June 28th and 29th at Gallipoli.

Captain Rawson, Twenty-first Kohat Mountain Battery, for gallant conduct and distinguished service on May 14th at Gabatepe.

Captain Ryan, Sixth Gurkhas, for a daring reconnaissance at Krithia on May 13th and gallant work on June 28th and 29th.

Captain Thom, Twenty-first Kohat Mountain Battery, for exceptional and gallant conduct at Cabatepe on June 21st and 26th.

Among the recipients of Military Crosses are Captain Rossiter and Captain Whitting, both the Twenty-sixth Jacob's Mountain Battery, for gallantry at Gallipoli.

## HAITI'S FINANCES.

### UNITED STATES' ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The United States has sent an ultimatum to Haiti to accept an agreement for American control of her finances.

# DASTARDLY OUTRAGE NEAR CALCUTTA.

## OLD GENTLEMAN SHOT DEAD.

### POLICE CONSTABLE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

### CULPRITS ESCAPE IN A MOTOR CAR.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Reports of a dastardly outrage committed in a well-populated village within a few miles of Calcutta, reached here this morning.

Babu Murali Dhar Mitra, aged about fifty years, an inhabitant of Agarpara, a station on E. B. S. Railway, about ten miles from Calcutta, and a commissioner of the Danihatty Municipality, was shot dead last night at his residence.

The deceased left Calcutta by the 8.30 train in the evening and reached home shortly after. He was resting in his "baitakhana" (a sort of drawing room) and his little daughter was with him. Suddenly two men armed with revolvers came near the room and called for "Musari Babu."

The deceased was abruptly asked by these two men whether he had received "the letter" and he was taken aback and got nervous. Before he could give any answer one of the two men fired at him without giving any chance of escape. Several shots were fired hitting the deceased in the arm and the chest. He fell down unconscious and expired almost immediately.

The last shot which missed him, hit his young daughter but luckily the wound received by her was not serious.

The miscreants then immediately got into a motor car that was waiting at a little distance from the house and some who were apparently accomplices, got on bicycles. Near the Agarpara Police outpost the party was challenged by the police on the beat and receiving no answer they were immediately stopped. There was a hand-to-hand scuffle and several revolver shots were fired from the motor car wounding a police constable. One of the party was also seriously injured but the motor car picked him up and drove away. The constable injured is lying in a precarious condition.

The police have got hold of one of the bicycles and are vigorously inquiring.

It is said that "Musari Babu," the deceased, helped the police lately in bringing to book some criminals in a recent dacoity case.

The body of the deceased has been sent to Barrackpore for post mortem.

## C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this morning at the Secretariat Library, Sir Benjamin Robertson presiding.

Mr. Crumb moved that the slaughter of Animals Bill as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

After some amendments of a verbal nature were carried, the Bill was passed.

Col. Dennys then moved for leave to introduce the Central Provinces Medical Registration Bill. After much discussion leave was granted to him to introduce the Bill.

He moved its reference to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Dixit, Raja Jawahir Singh, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Bell, and Col. Dennys.

The motion was carried and the Council then adjourned sine die.

Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson will be "At home" to-night at Government House too meet the members of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar visited the Morris College yesterday and then attended the meeting of the Legislative Council. To-night he will address the students of Nagpur on "Some Ideals for Young man" at the Venkatesh Theatre.

## PEOPLE'S BANK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The liquidators of the People's Bank of India announce a first dividend of two annas eight pies in the rupee payable after the 30th September.

## THE MARWAR BANK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The liquidators of the Marwar Bank have notified to-day that on the 20th September they will pay the first dividend of seven annas in the rupee. The last notice a fortnight ago intimated a six-anna dividend but the position has so far improved that a larger sum is now announced.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The 194th list of casualities from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Jemadar (previously 2237 Bugler Major) Fazl Ahmad, 57th Wilde's Rifles.

Subadar Ramkrishnan Rana, 1/4th Gurkhas.

The 49th list from the Mediterranean:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain A. B. H. Webb, 1/5th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lt. Bakhtawar Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.

# THE ABHYUDAYA PRESS

## GOVERNMENT LETTER.

### ORDER FOR SECURITY WITHDRAWN,

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces has sent the following letter to the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in reply to his letter of the 8th instant regarding the order to furnish security under the Press Act:—

NAINI TAL, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant regarding the order requiring you to furnish security in respect of the "Abhyudaya" Press of which you were the registered keeper. The order was directly based upon a paragraph printed in the weekly "Abhyudaya" of the 26th June 1915. In your letter you contend that the paragraph has been misapprehended by the local Government and that it is not open to the construction which the local Government has put upon it. You say that the article is a free translation of certain remarks which appeared in an African newspaper and that its intention was to advise the Government to improve the method of training and governing the British African soldiers so as to enhance their gallantry and initiative. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept this presentation of the paragraph in the "Abhyudaya." Whatever may have been its origin it has to be read in its present Hindi form and it has to be regarded in the light in which it would appear to the average Hindi newspaper reader. Taking the article as it stands there is not a single reference to Africa in it and except for the obscure word Singale in the opening line there is nothing whatever to suggest that any dark troops are meant except those with whom the ordinary Indian reader is familiar. Secondly the inference that the French improve their "Dark troops" by opening a career to merit is entirely swallowed up in the description of the treatment which the British are said to accord to their "Dark soldiers." That description is wholly wrong.

The article concludes:

"The British in season and out of season show their dark (soldiers) and not only show but compel them to feel that they are slaves, that they are inferior, that they are servants and that they are nothing better than low menials in the British Empire."

His Honour regrets therefore that he must regard the article in its literal sense and in its general purport as likely to lead the ordinary Hindi reader to believe that the British treat Indian soldiers in the way described above. Any such statement is at all times wholly untrue but at the present time when all his Majesty's subjects are united in honouring our gallant Indian troops, its publication was particularly unfortunate. In judging of its effect and intention this Government examined again the recent record of the "Abhyudaya"; it finds that the Editor was warned a year ago for an objectionable article about the attitude of England to the war and that on either occasions advice has been conveyed to him by the District Magistrate of Allahabad. It was impossible therefore to treat the present offence as a mere isolated indiscretion and it became necessary to take measures to prevent the newspaper from doing further harm.

These measures were very carefully considered by the local Government and it was finally decided to be content with using the legal power of calling on the keeper of the press to furnish security against furtner misuse of the press. It was felt that remonstration with the Editor would be useless and it was considered that the influence of the keeper of the press on the policy of a newspaper printed at it, is a responsibility that may fairly and reasonably as well as legally be enforced. This I may note, leaves out of sight the private influence you are presumably in a position to exercise on the Editor, who is your nephew.

The Lieutenant-Governor has now had an opportunity of explaining these considerations to you at a personal interview. You have pointed out a number of articles published during the last twelve months in the "Abhyudaya" in which the actions of the British are extolled and the conduct of the Germans is execrated as well as several points in which Indian soldiers are exhorted to acts of fidelity and valour. In your letter of the 8th instant you admitted the responsibility indicated in the last paragraph and the Lieutenant-Governor gladly accepts your expression of regret at the publication of the article of the 26th June which, you assure him, you had not seen or heard of until you received the notice under the Press Act. He is confident that it is your desire that the "Abhyudaya" should not at any time depart from an attitude of loyalty towards the British Government.

That action under the law should have been necessary was as painful to Sir James Meston as it must have been to you. He is now satisfied that you will yourself direct the future conduct of "Abhyudaya" and he leaves to your decision the amends to be made in the newspaper for its article of the 26th June. In these circumstances I am to say that the local Government will waive its demand for security. The notice dated the 30th July will accordingly be withdrawan."

### HON. PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya acknowledged the above communication in the following letter:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date No. 1780-3.473. In view of the decision which the Government has been pleased to arrive at viz., to withdraw the notice issued to me under the Press Act, I do not wish to say anything more about the matter except to thank Sir James Meston for that decision."

The "Abhyudaya" Press will start work again at once the "Abhyudaya" will publish what explanation and correction as necessary in its next issue.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Commenting on the decision to withdraw the notice requiring security for the conduct of the Abhyudaya" the "Hindu" says that the action will be widely appreciated by the Indian public.

The "Madras Times" remarks that the feeling which the brusque notice had roused among the Pundit's fellow-country men was intense. The notice, whoever was accountabled for it, was unworthy and unwise.

"New India" regards Sir James Meston's action as wise and statesmanlike.

The "Andhra Patrika" rejoices over the withdrawal and says that Sir James Meston has strengthened his reputation for liberal statesmanship.

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

Intense satisfaction is felt in all circles in Lahore at the withdrawal of the security order against the "Adhyudaya," since Pandit Malaviya is respected by the Europeans and Indians alike in the Punjab.

The "Tribune," the "Punjabee," the "Bulletin" and all vernacular local papers comment with intense satisfaction on the closing of "Abhyudaya" incident and acknowledge the statesmanlike conduct of Sir James Meston in accepting the explanation of the Hon. Pandit Malaviya.

## HELP FOR INDIAN RED CROSS.

### CO-OPERATION OF INDIAN ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, I.M.S., President of the Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, has issued the following circular:—

His Excellency Baron Sidney Sonnino, Foreign Minister of the Italian Government, has gratefully accepted an offer of co-operation from the St. John Ambulance in India with regard to help for the Italian Red Cross Society.

The Indian St. John Ambulance Association has already remitted Rs. 9,760 in cash and hospital stores and clothing to the value of Rs. 15,367 to the Red Cross Societies of the Allies. Gifts in kind will be received at the War Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay and promptly despatched to Italy by the Italian Mail boats. Cash donations are earnestly appealed for. They should be paid to the Treasurer. St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund, Alliance Bank, Simla. They will be promptly forwarded to the Croca Rossa Italiana through the Consul-General in India of his Majesty the King of Italy.

### URGENT APPEALS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The India Council have received urgent appeals from the Principal Medical Officer in Alexandria for books and magazines fo hospitals and hospital ships in Egypt.

The French Red Cross has issued an urgent appeal for furthur assistance and we are anxious to do what we can to help therefore with the cordial approval of Monsieur De La Batie, Consul-General of the French Republic in India. We make this earnest appeal to our Committees for special efforts on behalf of our gallant ally."

## SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

### APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT REJECTED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

At the High Court to day before Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Bakewell Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, High Court vakil moved for a review of the is judgment in the appeal of Mr. A. M. Ross, agent of the Assam Labour Association, working in Ganjam district, in the suit filed by him against the Secretary of State for India claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000 arising out of an alleged illegal order of the District Magistrate closing the plaintiff's depot for recruitment. Their Lordships in dismissing that appeal had held that Mr. Ross had no right to maintain the suit against the Secretary of State and that the damages claimed were too remote. Mr. Justice Bakewell had added that Mr. Ross had no position under the Assam Labour and Emigration Association which recognised only local agents and garden sirdars and not the agent of an employer which Mr. Ross claimed to be and that therefore Mr. Ross had not been exercising a lawful calling in the Ganjam District.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment was based on a point not argued before their lordships on appeal or taken at the original trial before Mr. Justice Wallis. Counsel further submitted that the Assam Labour Emigration Act itself contemplated the employer doing his duties by some person acting on his behalf in sections 186 and 187 of the Act and that under the general law also a person had the right to do any of his duties to an agent unless expressly prohibited by some statute.

Their Lordships declined to review their judgment on the ground that even apart from the points urged by the learned vakil the appeal was not maintainable on other points.

# LIFE ON THE YSER.

## VISIT TO BELGIAN TRENCHES.

### ENTHUSIASM OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

I have been privileged to visit a number of points on the Belgian front, so judiciously chosen by the officer of the General Staff who accompanied me, and who has good reason for knowing every inch of the ground, that by walking a few hours along the trenches I have in three days been able actually to see the whole from end to end, wrote "The Times," special correspondent from Western Flanders on August 2.

The first thing that strikes one is the fact that since, over much of the area, you come to water close below the surface, it has seldom been possible to dig anything in the nature of a trench, in the common or garden meaning of the word. Practically all the foremost "trenches" are merely built of earth or sandbags on the surface of the ground. I mention this in order to give an idea of the enormous amount of work, often done under heavy fire, which has been involved in bringing them up to the requisite standard of strength. Further to the rear it has been possible to excavate communication trenches to a moderate depth, protection from sniping being afforded by zig-zags or by a series of sandbag bridges at intervals overhead.

One notices a considerable difference in the way in which different sections of trench are kept, from the point of view of tidiness and general hygiene. In some places, everything is as neat as a new pin; the floor of the trench is paved and swept, the "dug-outs" (which, of course, are constructed inside the front parapet) are in good order, with their names artistically inscribed over the doors, flower beds are carefully tended, refuse is properly buried. Much the cleanest trenches that we visited were some in which one had to talk in a low voice in order not unduly to excite the Bosches. The next best were hundreds of yards from the German line, with an impassable swamp between. But whenever one came to a specially comfortable trench one was sure that one would find the officers interested in their men and the men particularly cheerful and eager. Among such officers one finds types of which any army might be proud. They are glad to discuss the little ways in which it is possible to promote the comfort of the men. I met an admired a certain major (whom we met in a most "unhealthy" spot) who, living for days at a time for months on end in imminent peril of death, yet will not allow his men to "spit about the place," but interests himself in their family affairs and encourages them to write letters, draw pictures (some were very rude pictures) of the enemy, and, between bombardments, work at their gardens.

### CHILDREN AMONG THE TRENCHES.

At one place partly in our honour, partly to tease the enemy, and partly to please the men, two "crapauillots," as the big bombs fired from trench mortars are called, were lobbed over among the Germans, only 40 yards away. At this short range a "crapouillot" has naturally a very high trajectory. They seemed to wobble earthwards very slowly. As each arrived, there was a perfectly magnificent explosion, and the air was filled with flying "debris." The sniping, which up to that time had reminded one of nothing so much as of a Bisley Meeting—if you can imagine being simultaneously at the firing-point and in the marker's butt—abruptly ceased.

It is interesting, when traversing, on miles of plank bridges, the old battlefield of the Yser, to find here and there the remains of German trenches, half-buried in the mud. Here and there, too, an evil whiff recalls the fact that the swamp is full of other German remains. But for the most part, after all these months, there is little to be seen on this part of the front but flats covered with thistle and coarse grass, shell holes full of green water, stretches of inundation, and, at intervals, rows and rows of Belgian trenches, hardly rising above the rank vegetable growth. Elsewhere, not only are cows grazing and men working, but children are living right up to the front trenches. The old people utterly object to leaving the old home simply because it is occasionally shelled, and as for the children, well, one can't have the cows wandering all over the place But as a rule the country to the rear, smiling in its summer beauty and bright with fields of poppies, is utterly deserted, and an uncanny silence broods over the land broken only by the songs of birds and by the violent noises of war.

### AMENITIES OF THE DUG-OUTS.

In the trenches, by day, there is little sign of life, except where work is being done on parapets or traverses. It is only gradually that one realizes how many men are lying in the dug-outs, sleeping eating, or playing cards, ready to spring to their rifles at a word of warning from those on duty at the loop-holes and periscopes. The sight of an English face evoke a smile, and often a remark in the English tongue I wish I could think of a better reply to the greeting "All right" than simply—"All right!" Some of the dug-outs have names suggesting scriptural, though incongruous, ideas, such as "Nazareth." Others, such as "The Gables," recall an English suburb. Gratitude to an English benefactor is expressed in "Villa Lord Ashton."

Things hereabouts in the daytime are not particularly exciting just now. Occasionally, without apparent reason, a section of trench will be bombarded or the battered remains of what was once a village will receive a dozen "grosses marmites." Bang—wh-e-e-ew—bong, a cloud of smoke, some fragments whistling overhead. Nobody minds, nobody is hurt. A battery replies with a few discreetly aimed shrapnel, and all is quiet again. Next day the world will learn that there has been a "brisk artillery duel" at this very place. We were particularly fortunate in witnessing from a short distance some of these desultory bombardments. At night, of course, there is often really serious activity.

# DEATH OF GENERAL R. C. BROOME.

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARMY REMOUNTS.

### SEVERE LOSS TO THE SERVICE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sad news has been received of the death of Major-General R. C. Broome, Director-General of Army Remount Department who was returning to India from Australia. He was extremely popular and his death is a great loss to the Army in India and the Remount Department. Great sympathy is felt for his wife and son. His son was recently wounded at the front and received the military cross. It is understood he is in the fighting line again. General Broome died at Colombo.

The news of Major-General R. C. Broome's death will be received with sincere regret in the Bombay Presidency, where he was well-known and extremely popular with nearly all members of the community for the past twenty years. The deceased officer had spent practically his entire military career with the Army Remount Department, and was probably the most efficient officer this branch of the service have ever had, and the services he rendered the Army during the various campaigns the country has been engaged in, dating as far back as the Egyptian War, have been incalculable. As a selector of cavalry and artillery remounts his judgment was pre-eminent, and during the period he controlled the big Depot at Ahmednagar, it was generally acknowledged throughout India, that in purchasing the Arab or Australian horse for Army requirements he had no peer.

With the sporting portion of the public General Broome was very popular, having at all times taken the deepest interest in the welfare of racing in Western India, and his ripe experience in all matters associated with the horse and sport in general, rendered him a great acquisition to the Western India Turf Club, for which body he acted as a Steward whenever his services were available. Although General Broome was such a consummate judge of racing bloodstock, in racing he never turned his knowledge to practical account by either owning or racing a horse of his own.

Amongst the Arab horse dealers and Australian importers he was always held in very high esteem and intensely popular. And though he was a veritable martinet in the exercise of his duties, having on many occasions to inflict heavy loss and disappointment on the dealers who submitted their horses for selection, there was never a murmur of disapproval at an adverse dictum, his extraordinary insight and knowledge of the business making arguments or protests impossible. It was undoubtedly due to General Broome that the quality of this Presidency's imported horseflesh has always been maintained at such a high standard and the Army has not only lost a most capable officer in the direction of an important department, but also one it will be very difficult to replace.

General Broome leaves a wife and son to mourn his loss, and much sympathy will be felt for them in their bereavement. His son, who is an officer fighting at the front, was wounded and received the military cross for the bravery he displayed. He is reported to be convalescent and is said to have joined the fighting line again.

(Continued from Column 6.)

approach that longed-for moment when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christian, peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty. The Armenians are suffering unheard of persecutions, which have not, however, broken their spirit, for Armenian volunteers are fighting courageously with us against their oppressors. Take, for instance, the town of Van, which held out for nearly a month against the Turkish hordes until it was liberated by our troops.

Persecutions no less terrible suffered by the local Greek populations cannot but excite the indignant commiseration of the Hellenic people and its Government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its co-religionists in Asia Minor without joining the Powers who are fighting for right and justice.

On this occasion I must refer particularly to the pressure which Rumania is undergoing at the hands of Austro-German agents. Nevertheless, despite all their efforts, the Rumanian Government is resisting temptation, and we continue with it relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are the object of our reciprocal care.

I deem it superfluous to mention the participation of Serbia in our struggle against our enemies. After the miracles of bravery and devotion of which it has given proof the Serbian Army, with renewed strength and supported by France and Great Britain, is ready to rejoin the Allies. I am persuaded that the Serbian people, conscious of its patriotic duty, will draw courage for fresh sacrifices from the extraordinary events now happening, sacrifices which devolve in equal measure on all the Allies.

# RUSSIAN FAITH IN VICTORY.

## OPENING OF THE DUMA.

### THE TSAR AND FUTURE OF POLAND

The Duma was opened on August 1, by Imperial Ukase in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, including the Ministers and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

M. Rodzianko, the President, who opened the sitting, said the more terrible the war became the more Russia was penetrated by a firm and unshakable determination to bring it to a successful issue. He greeted the diplomatic representatives of the Allies, who were cheered by all the members and by the public. The demonstration reached its climax when, in the name of the whole Russian people, he thanked "Our new Ally, the brave Italian nation," and when he spoke of "Our Polish brethren, who were the first to receive the blows of an abominable enemy."

M. Goromykin, the Prime Minister, said the war was a terrible one, requiring many enormous sacrifices.

The Government (he continued), being firmly resolved to make all these sacrifices, has sent for you to explain the real state of things to you and to consult with you as to the means of vanquishing the enemy. The war has shown that we were not sufficiently prepared in comparison with what the enemy had done. So in order to overcome him the whole development of our national forces is requisite. The Government will only put before you Bills relating to the war, and in this sphere at present the most vital one, you will have a large field of activity.

### AUTONOMY FOR POLAND.

This is not the time to set forth a programme for the amelioration of the internal life of Russia. . . . But I should like to touch even to-day upon one question, that of Poland, which cannot evidently be realized in full until after the war. In these days, however, the Polish people should know that their organization was definitely and irrevocably decided upon by the manifesto of the Grand Duke Commander-in-Chief at the commencement of the war. The Polish people, chivalrous and faithful (Hear, hear), deserves unlimited sympathy and respect. To-day the Tsar has charged me to declare to you that his Majesty has ordered the Cabinet to elaborate Bills granting to Poland after the war the right freely to organize her national, social, and economic life on a basis of autonomy under the sceptre of the Emperors of Russia. Together with the Poles the other nationalities of great and immense Russia have exhibited their fidelity to the Mother Country. Accordingly our home policy should be permeated by the principle of impartiality and benevolence in regard to all faithful Russian citizens without distinction of nationality, creed, or tongue. (Cheers.)

Let us unite in the joint effort to which the Monarch summons us. The Government is firmly convinced that sooner or later victory will be ours—(Cheers)—and this faith is shared by the whole of Russia. Let us unite in one single programme—that of victory. (Cheers from all parts of the House.)

M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, then rose. He said:—

There have been few changes in the domain of international relations since my last speech. As before, Russia is closely bound to her valiant Allies, and the complicated work of combined action by separate States has been well organized since the forces of each State have been employed to the best advantage in striving for the common end. (Cheers.) An addition to the friendly family of the Allies has been made by the participation of Italy, whose people have long wished to free their fellow-countrymen from a foreign yoke. If the example of Italy had been followed by other States, we should be approaching the time when the belligerents could resume their peaceful reproductive labours. Nevertheless, the time for supreme decisions has not yet passed, and it is to be hoped that the time which still remains will be taken advantage of by those neutrals who cannot otherwise find a solution of their national problems.

Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of our neighbours in Sweden. We are quite aware of the inevitable embarrassments caused to Swedish commerce through that country's being situated in the midst of the belligerents. I content myself with placing on record the correctness with which the Swedish Government preserves its neutrality, while safeguarding its national interests. The Anglo-Swedish negotiations which are proceeding at Stockholm, while being confined to business matters, have given proof of an undoubted desire on both sides to find a basis of agreement, and we sincerely hope that a successful conclusion will soon be reached.

### THE DARDANELLES.

The unexampled valour of the allied troops fighting in Gallipoli excites our unanimous admiration. (Cheers.) Suffering grave losses, forcing almost insurmountable obstacles erected by nature and cunningly taken advantage of by the Germans, our valiant allies with unshakable tenacity see

(Continued in Column 5.)

# EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES AND BACKWARD TRIBES.

## GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

### A RECORD OF STEADY PROGRESS.

### ON WHOM THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES?

The following Press Note was issued by the General Department of the Government of Bombay yesterday:—

After Government had last year published certain pamphlets on Muhammadan education, setting forth the steps taken from time to time to further the spread of literary and higher education among that community, several Indian journals suggested that a pamphlet or press note on the subject of the education of the depressed and backward sections of the community would be of interest.

This subject is far more complex than the other and for various reasons much less has been done. The Mohammadan community is a solid whole and contains large numbers of well-to-do, well-educated and travelled gentlemen. It is therefore possessed of a strong and united communal feeling and is able to advance its own causes independently of Government aid, and, where such aid is needed, to make its wishes known. The depressed, backward and criminal castes and tribes are, on the other hand, a vast congeries of very various types, possessed or no solidarity of opinion, and containing the merest sprinkling of well-to-do individuals. Even where they live in close connexion with one another, these castes and tribes are often at varience. For instance in the Deccan the Mahr and Mang are hereditary enemies, and lose no opportunity of doing one another a bad turn.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND POOR RESULTS.

If therefore from the remarks that follow any person is led to criticise Government for its small expenditure of work and money on the education of these miscellaneous peoples, let it be remembered that no Government ought to spend money without being reasonably certain that there will be an adequate result, and that up to the present very few members of the depressed castes and practically none of the backward tribes have attained any degree of distinction in the general life of the Indian community. As to the reasons for these poor results, it may be roughly stated that the depressed castes have the brains but have neither the character nor the opportunity for progress, the backward tribes have the opportunity but have not the brains or the character, while the criminal tribes have none of these things.

Under this head are considered all those castes which are among ordinary Hindus regarded by tradition as untouchable. Into the theories of the origin of this tradition it is unnecessary to enter. The general fact is well known. Nor are there at present any signs whatever that the spread of western adjuncts to civilization are tending to break down the old ideas. It is true that in a railway carriage all are admitted and the Mahar or Dhed travels with the Maratha or the Kanbi. But even in such circumstances he is expected to keep to himself as much as possible. Railway travelling, like crossing the seas, is regarded even by strict Hindus as an evil, rendered unavoidable in this Kaliyuga through the nature of the times, but to be endured and got over as fast as possible. From time to time there are signs of a change, but a wave of conservatism sweeps up again.

#### SOME SIGNIFICANT CASES.

An interesting case was quoted in the issue of the late "Bombay Gazette" for the 25th September 1885. In a library at Surat a gentleman of low caste had been for many years in uninterrupted enjoyment of the privileges of membership, when he was suddenly and without warning called upon by the management (in this case Parsis) to remain in the verandah and not enter the buildings, and subsequently when his subscription fell due and was proffered it was refused and his name was struck off the list of subscribers. The representatives of other castes have even been known to go out of their way in attempting to debar the untouchables from public schools. In 1890, a case occurred in which a small mofussil municipality had accepted an offer of a sum of money from a private donor for the purpose of building a school. In the conditions imposed by the donor the following passage occurred:—"That the municipality undertake to carry on and maintain the school at——permanently and for ever for all clases without distinction of class and creed." But at a subsequent meeting of the municipality this condition was accepted in the following form:—"That the municipality undertake to carry on and maintain the school at—permanently and for ever for all clasees without distinction of caste and creed save low castes for whom there is a separate school." A noticeable feature of this resolution is the vagueness of the term "low caste." As the municipality were asking for a grant from Provincial funds to supplement the private donation, Government were able to insit on the removal of this extra clause.

#### SITUATION IN BENGAL COMPARED.

The principle was discussed as long ago as 1856, when a Mahar boy at Dharwar petitioned Government against the school authorities at Dharwar who had refused him admission to the Government school. On this occasion both the Educational Department and Government refused to interfere or to insist on the admission of the boy. The Government of India, while admitting that the Government of Bombay probably acted wisely, remarked that such a state of things would have been impossible in Bengal. The Local Government after reviewing the whole case laid down the following principles which have been followed ever since:—"Although the Governor in Council does not contemplate the introduction of low caste pupils into schools the expenses of which are shared with Government by local contributors and patrons who object to such a measure, he reserves to himself the full right of refusing the support of Government to any partially endowed school in which the benefits of education are withheld from any class of persons on account of caste or race; and, further, resolves that all schools maintained at the sole cost of Government shall be open to all classes of its subjects without distinction."

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

In the discussion just referred to in 1856—58 it was mentioned that there were at that time no Government schools for depressed classes, and apparently in few of the ordinary schools were there any depressed class pupils. Since then progress has been made in the education of these castes by the following means:—By Christian missions, by non-Christian indigenous missions, by the admission of untouchable boys into most village schools, and by special schools wherever the population of depressed classes is sufficient.

Of the first it is unnecessary to speak, since Government are not directly concerned with the course of missionary enterprise. The second class of missions is represented by the Depressed Classes Mission of India, which has its head-quarters at Poona, and in which are amalgamated the similar missions founded during the first decade of the century at Bombay and Thana. The work of this mission, which is theistic in character, is well known. The presence of Mahar and other depressed class boys in village schools is a sight familiar to all persons who have occasion to visit mofussil villages. These boys are often not allowed to enter the school room, but are accommodated outside the room on the verandah, which sometimes is and sometimes is not screened off from the rays of the sun. The great objection to this arrangement is that those boys do not receive much attention from the master, who cannot be constantly coming outside. Special schools are also fairly familiar. But the extreme difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers is a standing obstacle to their increase. It would be tedious to give full yearly statistics of the spread of education. So the figures of one or two years are selected:—

Number of depressed class.

| Year. | Schools. | Pupils. |
|---|---|---|
| 1855 ... | 2 (both private) ..... | ? |
| 1873 ... | ? | 1,052 |
| 1886 ... | Above 60 ..... | 8,165 |
| 1907 ... | ? | 16,018 |
| 1911 ... | 80 in one division alone ..... | 25,954 |

Complete statistics of special schools are not available, but the figures above given are very remarkable. In 1911, out of the total number given above 171 pupils were under instruction in secondary schools During the years 1907-08 to 1911-12 inclusive four students of these castes are known to have received University education. The number may very likely be greater. It is not the policy of the Educational Department to draw attention to the existence of depressed class students at University colleges, since such a course would merely accentuate the difficulties of such a student's position by preventing that useful obliteration of caste distinctions which is possible under the advanced conditions of city and University life.

In all Government primary schools children of these castes are admitted free.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS.

In 1912 Government directed that the experiment of reserving one middle school scholarship for students of the depressed classes should be tried in each district of the Presidency proper for a period of five years. These scholarships, which are paid from Provincial revenues, are of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem. A report was called for on the success of the experiment at the end of five years, and as the quinquennium has still several years to run, no opinion can yet be expressed as to the result.

It is the general opinion of those who have been brought into contact with them that the Mahars and the Dheds, who between them form the bulk of the untouchable population of the Presidency, are possessed of admirable brains and well repay the labour of teaching them. Considering the extraordinary difficulties under which their education has to be conducted—in ordinary schools on the verandah away from the master's eye and in special schools by badly qualified instructors—the results achieved are not discouraging. The future of their education depends partly on the attitude of the other Hindu castes, and partly on the development of character and communal feeling among themselves.

#### II—ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

When we turn from the depressed classes to these wild tribes we are face to face with an entirely new set of difficulties. The depressed classes live in centres where education is most easily available, and are themselves as ready as most Hindus to send their children to school. The aboriginal tribes live in the remoter regions where education is not easily obtainable, and are shy of availing themselves of it. It is therefore clear that whereas the spread of education among the depressed classes depends mainly on the sympathy of the public, the spread of education among the wild tribes depends almost entirely on official effort. It is natural therefore that the number of Government orders which have from time to time been issued in connexion with this subject should be considerable.

#### EARLY REFERENCE TO EDUCATION.

The record is one of slow but continuous progress. But there emerge at intervals certain definite landmarks where important advances were made. The earliest available reference to education of these tribes is in 1855, when mention was made of the "schools opened for Bheel boys in the Deccan." They do not seem, however, to have been very successful, for it is mentioned that they had been thrown open to all castes. The following quotation from the report for the next year is interesting:—"There are three of these schools under the officiating Bheel agent in Khandesh, which have been visited by the Deputy Inspector and reported on. The same general description may be given of them all. The boys are wayward and given to playing truant. No fee is levied, and not much is learnt. Two of these schools (at Kunhur and Bhurgaum) are reported on in comparatively favourable terms; but when it is stated that a police peon has to be kept for no other purpose than to prevent the Bheel boys from running away, some deduction must be made from this commendation." The number of children of these tribes receiving instruction in 1873 was 1,097. By 1883 it had risen to 2,389. But this increase was not considered as satisfactory by the then Director of Public Instruction, who wrote as follows:—"The condition of the aborigines cannot be regarded without an admission of the absolute failure of the department to grapple with the question. Not three in a thousand of this interesting population are at school. In fact, 579,801 persons are still lying outside the pale of our efforts." These remarks bore fruit The education of the aborigines was steadily pressed forward. In Khed and Junnar in the Poona District, at Peint in the Nasik District, in North East Surat, in Thana and elsewhere special schools were started and pupils induced to attend the ordinary schools. We have seen that in 1855 there were only a few schools (actually three) for these tribes. By 1888 as the result of this increase of activity there were in the Poona District alone 22 schools, and many others in various other places, while the numbers under instruction had risen to close upon six thousand. Special scholarships of Rs. 5, each were offered in Surat, Broach, and the Panch Mahals, to scholars of these tribes qualified to attend English schools. In 1895 Government granted annually Rs. 2,000 to the District Local Board, Surat, for this purpose on the understanding that the board would expend an equal sum from their own funds. The years 1901 and 1904 are important landmarks. In the former year action was taken in the Mokhada Petha of the Thana District to provide a class of teachers for the future. Special encouragement was given in the shape of distributions of grain and money and a central class for training boys likely to become available as teachers was opened in the Mokhada town school. Wherever masters of non-aboriginal classes had to be employed in the malarious aboriginal inhabited tracts, special allowances of Rs. 5 per month were granted, since it had been found that such masters were not only unwilling to serve in such tracts but had even been known to induce parents not to send their children to school, with a view to securing the closing of the school through paucity of numbers and their own transfer to a more pleasant village. These measures had the desired effect. Within two or three years the number of schools was more than trebled and the number of scholars more than septupled. In the second year (1904) the now famous boarding school for Kaliparaj boys was opened at Ghodsamba in the Surat District. This again is a training school for teachers and is filled with the best scholars selected from all the other schools in the neighbourhood. Instruction commences at Standard IV. In the following year a similar school was started in the Broach District, and some years later others at Dohad and in the Panch Mahals and in various places in the other divisions. By these means the great difficulty referred to above in the account of the education of the depressed classes and frequently mentioned in earlier reports on the subject of the aborigines, namely, provision of adequate teaching staffs, is being gradually overcome.

The following figures will show the general advance which has been made in forty years:—

| Year. | Number of aboriginal children under instruction. |
|---|---|
| 1873 ..... | 1,097 |
| 1883 ..... | 2,389 |
| 1885 ..... | 3,321 |
| 1888 ..... | 5,984 |
| 1907 ..... | 12,541 (two divisions only). |
| 1911 ..... | 20,954 |
| 1913 ..... | 23,309 |

#### III—CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Of the education of these very little can be said. Their numerical strength is small and probably diminishing. Many of them, for instance the Bhamptas and Bauriahs, are wanderers and vagabonds. Other tribes such as the Mangs, which in criminological works are classified under the above head, have been considered in this note along with the other untouchable castes.

In Sind Government for many years maintained a penal settlement of the Hurs in the desert tract. This has been broken up and the special schools, of which statistics used to be given in the educational reports, have been mostly closed. It will, however be open to the Hurs to send their children henceforth to ordinary schools. In the scheme for settling the Chapparbandhs, Ghantichors and other criminal tribes of the Bijapur District education is to play a part, and schools have been started. But it is as yet too early to review their results.

#### CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that enough has been said to show that the education of all these miscellaneous tribes and castes has been and is being pushed forward as fast as circumstances will admit. To borrow a phrase from the present war the ground won has to be consolidated before any further advance can be made. The shortage of teachers, which had been from the first the most acute difficulty, has, in the case of the aborigines and hill tribes, been largely overcome. It is still an obstacle to the education of the untouchable. The position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves, and partly on those more favoured Indian communities, which, by extending the hand of human comradeship or by hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

### ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

**At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation the absence of high-pressure water supply in many of the localities of the city during the first few months of the year, formed the subject of a lively debate and a resolution moved by Mr. J. B. Petit was adopted requesting the Commissioner to report on the causes thereof and to let the Corporation know when the public could expect a normal supply of pressure in these localities.**

**Another interesting matter that engaged the attention of the Corporation was the prevalent adulteration of ghee with white oil in the city. Dr. Master wanted the Corporation to get a report from the Government Analyser on the point whether such adulteration was harmful to health. The Corporation, however, could not see its way to adopt this suggestion.**

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held last evening in the hall of the Corporation under the chairmanship of Mr. P. C. Sethna, President.

For want of a quorum the business of the meeting could not be commenced till ten minutes past 3 p.m. (B. T.), the hour at which the Corporation usually meets. When the Corporation had formally disposed of a few items of the July Agenda, Mr. J. B. Petit in accordance with notice moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the fact that several important districts in the Fort, principally the Elphinstone Circle and the neighbouring localities have been suffering the greatest hardship and inconvenience for want of sufficient pressure in the mains for a period close upon a month; and he be requested to report at an early date as to the cause or causes contributing to this insufficiency of pressure and the approximate date when he expects to restore normal pressure to these localities."

Mr. Petit said it was a matter of common knowledge that the locality which he had referred to in his motion as well as other parts of the city, suffered great inconvenience from an insufficient pressure of water. The proposition involved a larger question than what it directly referred to. He had seen the Commissioner in the matter, who assured him that the inconvenience he had complained of would disappear shortly, that the difficulty had appeared because in the months in question water had been supplied to the transport ships in the Docks, and that the ordinary supply to the city would be soon resumed. This, however, did not happen, whereupon he wrote to the Hydraulic Engineer, who, to the speaker's great surprise, informed him that the difficulty would continue owing to insufficient pressure in the mains and that the difficulty could be removed by the use of hand pumps. The one point to which he (the speaker) particularly wished to draw the Corporation's attention was the fact that this locality, which now complained of an insufficient supply of water, had never before suffered from the inconvenience. How was it that this locality which had got its regular supply of water in the past should now suffer from an inadequate supply?

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the motion.

Mr. A. M. Tod said he quite sympathised with the mover of the proposition. It was very painful indeed to suffer from the inconvenience he had complained of. But most of the buildings in the Elphinstone Circle were more than 70 feet high and he believed the Municipality had never guaranteed to supply water to buildings more than 70 feet high. The difficulty could, however, be removed by having an electric pump for about Rs. 1,500 and he did not think the owners of these high buildings would grudge buying such a pump.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought the really important question was when would the duplication of the Tansa mains be completed.

#### THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, said the complaint referred to in the motion was made about two months ago and he did not think that condition of affairs still existed. If the house which Mr. Petit referred to was a high house, then he (the speaker) thought Mr. Petit was very lucky in the past that he had had no trouble with the supply of water. It would not be quite correct to say that there were no complaints from this locality before. The Municipality had never undertaken to supply water to buildings of this height. The pressure had been less in those months when the Municipality tried to equalise the pressure to all localities. He did not think the complaints were now so numerous as before. The duplication of the Tansa mains would be complete by the end of October.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that in view of what Mr. Tod had said about high buildings, he would like to have it categorically from the Commissioner that even after the duplication of the mains brought in a larger supply, the water would not go up to the top floors. He did not think many houses could afford to put up a pump or could have room to put it up. The idea of having pumps had come into existence only recently. The Commissioner would do a service to the city if he said categorically and frankly that whatever the Municipality did, the top floors would never get water. The people should be told this, and then they would know what to expect in the future and what steps to take.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta said that so far as he knew the mains in the Elphinstone Circle were old, corroded and of too narrow a calibre. None of the localities in the neighbourhood of the Elphinstone Circle had complained. He thought the complaint was due to old mains of narrow calibre and not to any insufficient pressure.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was surprising that though he was a member of the Standing Committee, Mr. Mehta did not know of the complaints from Bazaar Gate and other localities in the Fort about the insufficiency of the supply. He emphasised that there would be no permanent improvement in the situation even when the duplication of the Tansa mains was completed, until they had larger distributing mains in the city.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir observed they were always given to understand that when the whole Tansa scheme had been completed and the redistributing mains had been enlarged,—whether that took two years or more,—they would get sufficiently high-pressure, even to a height of 70 feet. They heard it now for the first time from Mr. Tod that they would not get high-pressure water even after the completion of the Tansa scheme and would have to go in for pumps. If that were a fact the sooner they were told so plainly and authoritatively by those responsible the better, so that the people might make suitable arrangements to supply the deficiency suggested by Mr. Tod's remarks. Unless they were clearly informed on this point, it was useless to discuss the question raised by Mr. Petit's proposition.

Mr. Petit, replying on the debate, said the question was why this difficulty about houses seventy feet high had not arisen before. The building he had referred to had a regular supply of water for so many years past, and no reason had been advanced for the present difficulty. Then the larger question arose whether the Corporation would be justified in calling upon the people to have pumps. This was never contemplated in the Act. Were they going to ask the people to use pumps, after the great expenditure they had incurred over the Tansa mains, and after the high salaries they paid to the officers of the Water Department? The Corporation was entitled to know how matters stood.

The motion being put to the vote, was carried by a large majority.

#### ADULTERATION WITH WHITE OIL.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay to the nutritive value of White Oil, now largely used in Bombay by the public, and whether it contained the same nutritive property as the ordinary Sweet Oil (Til Oil) that is usually consumed by the poorer people.

The Commissioner said that the Municipal Analyser had submitted a report on the subject, pronouncing White Oil to be harmless. In view of this report, it would be useless to ask a report from the Government Analyst.

Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the Commissioner and others who considered White Oil to be harmless, to the remark of Dr. Turner, their Health Officer, who described White Oil as "poisonous."

Mr. Wacha observed that the best course for Dr. Master would have been to obtain first an independent report whether a sample of ghee which had been adulterated with White Oil was deleterious or not and on the strength of such a report to come to the Corporation for action, if any such was necessary.

Dr. Master's proposition was, however, lost on being put to the vote.

#### RECLAIMING LOW-LYING LAND WITH REFUSE.

Dr. Master then moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Bombay Turf Club not to continue to reclaim the low-lying land near the Race Course with refuse during the monsoon, in accordance with the Corporation Resolution, dated 18th June, 1914."

The Commissioner said that it was not merely a question of sanitary necessity, but one of finance also. They had to get rid of the "kutchra" and the road sweepings and by taking it to Deonar by one train instead of two trains, they annually saved Rs. 50,000 to the Corporation. In regard to the sanitary aspect of the matter, the "kutchra" would not be insanitary if they could lay it down on the ground immediately and cover it with earth. They tried to do this on the land in question as best as possible. If they did not fill in the land with earth, the stagnant pools would breed mosquitoes and would endanger public health.

Dr. Master was sorry to have it to say that the Commissioner had dumped "kutchra" at Mahaluxmi and had thus defied the Corporation. "Kutchra" was the same stuff whether it was dumped on the Tarapo Flats or at Mahaluxmi, and the Commissioner had defied the Corporation, who must stand on their dignity.

The motion was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

# S. SAKALCHAND V. NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

## EVIDENCE RECORDED IN CEYLON.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

F. C. Loos, Registrar of the Ceylon Prize Court, recorded the evidence of the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, Principal Collector of Customs, on the Commission issued to him by the High Court of Madras in connection with a case brought by Mr. S. Sakalchand against the National Bank of India regarding twenty-four cases of glass bangles, which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. Steinturm, one of the prize ships.

The Sessions Judge, Multan, has recorded the statement of the forest guard now being tried for the murder of his rival. He visited the scene of occurrence where the prosecution allege the accused shot the deceased. Judgment will be pronounced next week.

# SPORT AT HOME.

## MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

### THE GENTLMEN OF SURREY.

It is, understood that a special general meeting of clubs interested will be convened early in September for the purpose of discussing the future outlook of club cricket during 1916, and to take a consensus of opinion as to whether fixtures for next year should be entered into tentatively. Every club, we understand, will be duly notified of the meeting, so that a representative gathering may be organised.

Many clubs set aside the proceeds of their matches in aid of the local Red Cross Societies in and around London, and the financial returns were supplemented by the many al fresco entertainments which followed the cricket in the early evening.

The Gentlemen of Surrey put in a strong team against the 3rd Battalion of the H.A.C. at the Oval on Saturday July 30, and it was not at all surprising that they won so easily, the final totals being: Gentlemen of Surrey, 312 for seven; H.A.C., 132. The bowling of L. M. S. Wells and E. J. Bridger for the civilian side proved very good, the former securing five wickets for 38. The former is a slow, teasing type of bowler, and very tempting to the batsmen to have a "go." The leading feature of the cricket was the wonderful batting shown by F. T. Badcock, the Wellington public schoolboy. He went in at the fall of the first wicket, and before being run out somewhat badly, had scored a grand innings of 145, which included twenty 4's. He has quite a good repertoire of strokes, a speciality being his leg shot, in which he shows clever footwork and quickness of supple wrist play. He punished the H. A. C. bowlers without stint, and his driving was also finely timed and placed. This young public schoolboy ought to have a brilliant future ahead. With Donald J. Knight, the Old Malvernian cricketer, the pair put on 124 for the third wicket. Knight's play was characterised by much steadiness, and, if somewhat stiff, he made several good strokes, cutting and driving well. The Gentlemen of Surrey carried too many guns for their military friends, and just before the finish L. S. Wells made the field busy by some good, rousing hits to all parts of the field. His 41 was quickly compiled.

The 2nd Battalion of the H.A.C. certainly performed admirably to secure a victory over Hampstead, even though the latter team is deprived of many of its famous players now serving their country. After scoring 185 for seven, and declaring, Hampstead had more than a reasonable chance of getting the military side out for a lesser total. But so well did Private Bendry and Sergeant Rayner bat that victory hove in sight just before time was reached, the H.A.C. having then scored 200 for the loss of only five men. J. Snaith batted nicely for Hampstead for 88, but probably the best display of the afternoon was given when Sergeant Rayner and Bendry were batting for their side. The latter hit finely, and his innings of 77 was a good one, while Sergeant Rayner's 57 was most praiseworthy.

The fetaure of the game between Ilford and the R.A.M.C. at Ilford was the capital all-round form of Corporal Heasman, who played a good innings of 57, infusing plenty of vigour into his batting, and following up this run-getting success by securing six of Ilford's wickets. As the R.A.M.C. scored 95 against Ilford's 80, the military gained a well-deserved victory.

Mr. H. Lacy's side proved far too strong for the Petty Officers of the Royal Naval Division at Mitcham, T. Potter, with some useful fast bowling, helping to dismiss the naval men for 64. The nondescript side quickly pased this total, and at the conclusion of the game had obtained 265 for four. T. Potter hit hard for his innings of 86, and Bullock, who went in later, also laid about him and contributed a bright innings of 74.

Playing for Heathfield v. the Clapham Ramblers at Wandsworth, E.. G. Read, the well-known London cricketer, hit up a magnificent innings of 145, which included many 4's and three 6's. The Heathfield batsman when in form is one of the cleanest and most natural hitters in metropolitan club cricket, and he seems to be touching his finest form just recently.

F. Scoulding, the Beckton bowler, took five for 33 against Mill Hill Park; while W. Cooper, the well-known left-hander, batted splendidly for 54 not out. Beckton won this game easily. Another capital bowling performance was that obtained by F. Wake for Addiscombe against the Catford Wanderers, he taking seven for 47.

# FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

## MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S BENEVOLENCE.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

During his recent visit to the Fergusson College his Highness Shrimant Tukajirao Holkar found that a permanent building for the Biological Laboratory and Museum was necessary in the scientific equipment of the college.

He was approached with a request for a donation on that account and it is now announced that his Highness has given a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the college towards the Biological Laboratory Building Fund.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

### A PERVERSE VERDICT.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)*

THE KING-EMPEROR VS. PAYPPA BIN SHIDDOPPA.

This was a case submitted to the High Court by Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as there was difference of opinion between him and the jury.

The accused and the deceased Shidram were married to sisters. The wife of the accused died some two years ago; and the accused believed, whether rightly or wrongly, that the deceased had seduced his wife. He appeared to have brooded over this matter for two years. On 9th May 1915 the deceased had gone to the shop of one Dada to inquire whether he could recite "Mantras" and cure his toothache. The accused came there and struck the deceased unaware from behind a violent blow on the back of the neck with an axe. The deceased was taken to the dispensary where he died after a few days.

The accused admitted all the facts but said that he did not intentionally strike him but in anger he waved his axe and it fell on him.

The jury found that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They did not find an intention to cause death, nor an intention to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, nor a knowledge that the act was likely to cause death. They found that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide under the third part of section 304.

The Sessions Judge refused to accept the verdict of the jury. In his opinion the case was one of murder. In any event the case must come under the first paragraph of section 304. The jury gave such a verdict not because they believed that the offence was disclosed on the facts but because they did not wish to find the man guilty of the capital charge. He never expected such a verdict in this case. The result of the verdict was that he was unable to pass an adequate sentence and for that reason he was bound in the interests of justice to ask that the verdict of the jury might be set aside.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Sessions Judge held that the murder was committed by the accused and that the verdict of the jury was perverse. They sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the reference.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

**Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.**

**In the Division Court No. 40.**

For Decree Absolute.

For Consent Decree.

291-15.—M B Chothia, Oosman Mahomed Husein Abdulla, v. Jussab Abdulla & ors, Nanu H & Co, M Chothia.

843-14.—Matu J & M, Ramnorayen Harnandrai v. Abdulally Abdul Kadar and ors.

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V, Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Bilhothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassumbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Maqu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G. Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.**

**In the Division Court No. 53.**

For Personal Decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

958-14—Merwanji K and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M, Part heard.

S C 818.15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.

1009-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Littls & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480-14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950-13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119-14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

79-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309-15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshavrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

**Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.**

**In the Division Court No. 43.**

M J 1415-14.—Payne & Co, Mimie Emma Dixon, v. Henry William Dixon, Ard H D & Co.

**Suits for hearing and final disposal.**

Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

Admiralty Suit.

For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S. Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tilockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Farrera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhai Warden & ors, v. Bai Samratbai, widow, Khand L & M.

145-15.—Khand L & M, Bai Samratbai, widow, v. Kaikhusraoo Behramji Mehta & ors, Jeh M & S.

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The Madras Government have made a contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the publication of an Uriya Dictionary by Mr. Gopinatha Nandoo.

Before the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday reference was made to the death of Mr. Golap Chunder Sircar Shastry. The President of the Vakils' Association addressing the Court said that by the death of Mr. Shastri the country and especially the legal profession has suffered a great loss which it would be difficult to repair. Sir S. P. Sinha on behalf of the bar and Mr. M. M. Chaterjee on behalf of the attorneys associated themselves with every word that had fallen from the President of the Vakils' Association. The Chief Justice, in reply, said that he remembered Mr. Shastry at the zenith of his powers close on 20 years ago and he then stood unrivalled as a legal Sanskritist and exponent of the Hindu Law, as it stood upon texts. They all felt poorer to-day in the loss of a dear friend, whose learning, culture and unblemished character commanded their espect and affectionate regard.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### A CASE OF CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Pettigara of the C.I.D. charged a Parsi, Darnshah Hormasji Engineer, with cheating Pestonji Pherozeshah Wag in respect of a sum of Rs. 351.

The complainant was represented by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, and the accused by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

It was alleged by the complainant that he was giving the accused religious instruction, as the complainant is a priest in charge of the Parsi fire-temple at Broach. The complainant was told by the accused in December last that he knew of a European astrologer in Bombay who was able to foretell what profession a man could successfully follow. He also told him that the astrologer whose name was his Holiness Meheroba Fergusson required a fee of Rs. 250 to cast a horoscope, and taking the money and the complainant's horoscope he came to Bombay and returned to Broach after a few days, and told the complainant that it was only possible to launch on a successful business career, if he spent some money in charity. The accused got two sums amounting to Rs. 109 from the complainant. But as the accused did not return to Broach he came down to Bombay after some months and complained to the Police, who succeeded in arresting the accused.

The accused's pleader admitted the charge and prayed for mercy.

The Court convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

### COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Dujrao Tookaram with possessing six grains of cocaine.

The accused was surprised whilst selling the cocaine. He threw away the stuff, which was however recovered. He was convicted, and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

### (REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following casualties are announced:

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. H. S. Morant, Durhams.
Major G. C. Kelly, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain H. F. Thompson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant K. W. Brewster, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant S. E. Laville, Leinsters.
Lieutenant F. G. Lemmey, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Anderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Cuthbertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Eyles, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Hastings, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Henderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant W. M. Mellor, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant K. F. Caird. Highland Light.
Second-Lieutenant M. M. Cudmore, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. T. Hardy, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Monaghan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant V. H. Pocock, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Powell, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Purkis, Somersets.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant F. M. Turner, Somersets.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain O. B. Walker, Hussars.

KILLED.

Major W. H. Evans, Royal Scots.
Captain M. P. Andrews, West Ridings.
Lieutenant L. B. Fisher, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant F. W. Crabtree, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H. W. Freeland, Artillery.
Lieutenant R. C. Woodhouse, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. P. Lacey, Westmoreland Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Marten, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Smith, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Case, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Ritchie, Royal Scots.

NOW KILLED.

Major H. K. Colston, York and Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant J. F. Marsland, Leinsters.
Lieutenant D. Rawes, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Greig, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant R. Palmer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant P. Weir, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major A. F. Hess, West Yorkshires.
Captain R. P. Burrowes, Rifle Brigade.
Captain I. Stewart, West Ridings.
Lieutenant G. Bargate, Engineers.
Lieutenant C. R. Cadge, East Surreys
Lieutenant E. Roberts, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieutenant S. Bellhouse, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. H. Brink, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. A. Hawker, Somerset Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. E. Logan, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieutenant H. Pearman, Leinsters.
Sec.-Lieutenant F. R. Salter, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieutenant D. D. Drury, Flying Corps.
Sec.-Lieutenant W. A. MacLean, Black Watch.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Greer, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain T. H. Armstrong, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R. E. Bax, Middlesex.
Captain R. Bellibivar, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain W. Berwick, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain F. R. Crozier, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain F. Jackson, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain L. W. Jarvis, Middlesex.
Captain A. Kingsbury, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain E. H. Williams, West Surreys.
Captain W. A. Woods, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Alderson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. N. Astbury, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A. M. Boyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. B. Charles, West Surreys.
Lieut. A. B. Douglas, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. H. Gallogly, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. O. Girling, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, South Lancashires.
Lieut. A. B. Jarvis Middlesex.
Lieut. F. H. Ledgerwood, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. A. Martin, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. H. Naylor, South Lancashires.
Lieut. H. A. Pope, Middlesex.
Lieut. G. Shuffrey, South Lancashires.
Lieut. H. O. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant A. P. Burman, East Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieutenant G. T. Bray, West Surreys.
Sec.-Lieutenant T. Chamberlayne, Highland Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant O. A. Derry, Dorsets.
Sec.-Lieut. C. F. Kennedy, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. H. Leland, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. L. Longbourne, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. D. McIver, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant A. A. Thomas, West Surreys.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General A. H. Baldwin.
Major Sir W. L. Napier, South Wales Borderers.
Major W. F. Garstin, Irish Fusiliers.
Major C. H. Tippet, Dublins.
Captain N. K. Street, Worcesters.
Lieutenant J. J. Doyle, Dublins.
Lieutenant A. W. Hadrill, Lincolns.
Lieutenant G. T. Pearson, Worcesters.
Lieutenant J. H. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant D. A. Addams Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Collen, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. F. Martyr, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. Gaffney, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Johnson, Gloucesters.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General E. J. Granet.
Lieut.-Colonel G. D. Close, Engineers.
Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Bosanquet, Sherwoods.
Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Cliff, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel G. Drage, Herefords.
Major A. L. Bowen, Welsh Regiment.
Major W. E. Elkington, Lincolns.
Major C. L. Estridge, East Yorks.
Major G. C. Musgrave, Inniskillings.
Major H. O. Clogstoun, Engineers.
Captain R. D. Baker, East Lancs.
Captain J. N. Bromilow, Lancasters.
Captain H. W. Bunch, Essex.
Captain J. J. Carroll, Dublins.
Captain A. L. Green, Herefords.
Captain E. C. Jarvis, South Lancs.
Captain J. Luke, Dublins.
Captain J. F. Oliver, Manchesters.
Captain J. L. Sheldon, Essex.
Captain W. C. Bolitho, Inniskillings.
Captain A. W. Browne, West Yorks.
Captain E. A. Capel, Herefords.
Captain C. Cartwright, York and Lancasters.
Captain A. E. Croydon, Lincolns.
Captain J. A. Dempsey, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain A. Grant, East Yorks.
Captain P. E. Kelly, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain F. H. Linton, Welsh Regiment.
Captain F. F. Lloyd, Sherwoods.
Captain F. T. Nott, Herefords.
Captain E. T. Rogers, Herefords.
Captain H. G. Whyte, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain H. L. Willats, East Yorks.
Lieutenant R. C. Bourne, Herefords.
Lieutenant N. Coates, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant V. C. Corke, Norfolks.
Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, West Yorks.
Lieutenant C. H. French, Lincolns.
Lieutenant C. F. Harris, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. G. Hewitt, West Surreys.
Lieutenant J. F. Hind, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant H. W. Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant E. L. Julian, Dublins.
Lieutenant G. C. Machon, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant S. T. Martin, Inniskilling.
Lieutenant R. V. Murray, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. C. Murray, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. S. Parker, Suffolks.
Lieutenant J. Rule, Devons.
Lieutenant S. J. Snowden, Middlesex.
Lieutenant H. G. Bell, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. W. Cartmel-Robinson, Connaught Rangers.
Lieutenant G. H. Clayton, Dorsets.
Lieutenant W. H. Hoffert, Manchesters.
Lieutenant N. D. Howe, Engineers.
Lieutenant A. T. Lee, Munsters.
Lieutenant N. McGavin, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant C. E. Sladden, Worcesters
Lieutenant L. P. Sutcliffe, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. Sutton, Hampshires.
Lieutenant E. A. Thornton, Munsters.
Lieutenant B. Wallis, Herefords.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Buxton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant R. N. Carr, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Carter, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant R. T. Cavenagh, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. de Montmorency, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. Faulkner, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant I. H. German, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Harvey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. McCutcheon, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Marshall, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. May, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant I. Morse, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Mortimer, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant F. B. O'Carroll, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Smyth, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. P. Bury, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Chalmers, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant P. H. Dempsey, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. A. Evanson, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant B. S. Evers, West Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant C. D. Harvey, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. Hunter, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieutenant M. H. Miles, West Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Newell, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Nicolls, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Underhill, East Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Westby, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Bell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. F. McGarry, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant R. Stanton, Dublins

MISSING.

Lieutenant D. R. Clery, Dublins.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following casualties are announced.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

IN DARDANELLES.

Major H. J. U. Wilkins, South Lancashires.
Captain F. G. Gungeon, Royal Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. M. Barker Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. J. Beasley, Irish Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Carded, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant A. J. Hinxman Wiltshires.
Lieutenant A. W. Huckett, Wiltshires.
Sec.-Lieutenant G. Gamman, Wiltshires.
Sec.-Lieutenant H. Longbottom, South Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieut. R. M. Mocatta, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. G. Fisher-Brown, Wiltshires.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

WOUNDED.

Major A. C. Hudson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W. M. Stavers, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain M. J. Jourdier, East Surreys.
Lieutenant G. G. Piper, Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
Lieutenant F. J. Battersby, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant D. C. Sharp, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieutenant A. A. Webster, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. B. Howard, Welsh Fusiliers.

OFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieut. A. G. Weir, Flying Corps.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Sec.-Lieutenant W. Reid, Flying Corps.

UNOFFICIALLY INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Captain A. D. Gaye, Bedfords and Flying Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

KILLED.

Lieut. J. A. Alexander, Highland L. I.

NOW KILLED.

Captain F. W. Grantham, Munster Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieutenant D. O. Barnett, Leinsters.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Philips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major H. M. Taylor, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain E. W. Britten, Middlesex.
Captain M. J. Foley, Middlesex.
Captain J. C. Johnston, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. Woods, East Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. A. Birmingham, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. M. MacDermot, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant W. B. Morgan, South Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieutenant P. S. Snell, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. Fitz. H. Synnott, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieutenant R. C. Walton, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. R. M. Fernie, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. C. Simon, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. G. Glyn, Engineers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenants S. Snelgrove, King's Royal Rifles.
J. W. Taylor, Sherwoods.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major A. G. Sharp, Warwicks..
Captain B. H. Beadon, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captains E. W. Lloyd Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captains G. W. Nagent, 29th Infantry Brigade.
Captains A. G. Reed, Welsh Fusiliers.

## DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

### AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is now widely known to the public that the people of some districts in Eastern Bengal and Assam are suffering intensely from the effects of famine and flood. The causes of the scarcity are also well-known. Almost from the beginning of the war in Europe there were signs of distress among the people, which various local agencies had been trying to mitigate. But when the sufferings of the people were greatly aggravated by the flood, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj took the earliest opportunity to relieve them, and the workers of the Samaj began their work from about the third week of July last.

Since then the distress has been increasing. At one time the flood showed signs of subsiding, but it has reached its former high level again.

The people in the flooded areas have consumed all their savings, and the crops have been destroyed. They have now to depend entirely on the help given by Government and on public charity.

The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj has opened relief centres in the following places in Tippera district:

1. Sarail.
2. Kalikachchha.
3. Sabajpur.
4. Ranidia.
5. Bidyakut.
6. Magra.
7. Jaydebnagar.
8. Kuti.

Earnest appeals are coming to our workers for opening more centres, and the number of persons receiving doles of rice at each centre is rapidly increasing. At some centres the number is already 3,000, and nowhere is it less than 1,000.

When the Samaj commenced relief work it was hoped that the flood would soon subside, and the people would not require help for a long period. But from all the recent reports received we cannot help concluding that relief operations must be continued for three months more.

Our weekly expenditure now comes up to Rs. 1,200, and it is expected soon to rise to about Rs. 2,000. The funds at the disposal of the Samaj being very small, we have almost reached the limits of our resources. We appeal, therefore, to the generous public in the name of suffering humanity to strengthen our hands and enable us to carry on the work we have commenced. Yours etc.,

Sivanath Sastri. Brajendranath Seal.
Krishnakumar Mitra. Ramanand Chatterjee.
P. C. Ray. Pran Krishna Acharji.
Nilratan Sircar.

N. B.—All contributions should be sent to Dr. Pran Krishna Acharji, Secretary, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, at 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

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Lieut. C. G. Romelly, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenants. A. H. Footner, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenants. B. B. Silcock, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. F. Grainger, Black Watch.
Lieut. R. W. Whittall, Interpreter.
Sec.-Lieutenants. E. V. Bell, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieutenants. E. M. Buckley, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Brigadier-General R. J. Cooper.
Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Fishbourne, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major J. L. Fisher, Royal Fusiliers.
Major O. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain S. E. Baker, West Ridings.
Captain B. J. Constable, Sussex.
Captain F. E. Eastwood, Irish Rifles.
Captain A. H. James, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain H. T. Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A. M. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain O C. Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A Knight, Norfolks.
Captain R W. Oldnall, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain E P. Price, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C C. Wadington, Hampshires.
Captain G G. Wilson, North Lancashires.
Captain R G. Yates, Herefords.
Lieutenant A. L. Allen, Manchesters.
Lieutenant E. R. Campbell, Sussex.
Lieutenant E. C. Christian, South Staffords.
Lieutenant R. M. Humphreys, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. S. Painter, Manchesters.
Lieutenant S. S. Payne, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant. T. M. Whittaker, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant. M. J. Whittam, West Ridings.
Lieutenant. L. Whittome, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant. N. L. Anderson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant P. W. Bagnall, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant B. H. Curry, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. N. Daniel, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Elliott, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant M. V. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. G. Kershaw, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. O. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Sale, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Trimble, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Williams, Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut R. H. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Major R. D. Waterhouse, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. C. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.

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| Chestor Brand 125 deg. | 5 2 2 per case |
| Devos's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 0 2 per case |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 2 per case |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 15 2 per case |
| White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 per 2 tins |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk) | 3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons. |

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MANAGER.

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*Secretary, The Latent Light Culture*

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## ELECTROCUTION OF BECKER.

### POLICE BLACKMAILER.

Police-lieutenant Becker, the German-American, who was responsible for the murder of the gambling hell proprietor Rosenthal in 1912, has at last paid the penalty of his crime, wrote the New York correspondent of the "Standard" on July, 30. He was electrocuted in Sing-Sing Prison early this morning. He went to the execution chair having left a written statement insisting on his innocence.

The murder of Herman Rosenthal revealed to the New York public a story of such amazing corruption in the police force of the city as to be almost incredible. It showed that there was a systematic dealing by members of those who should be guardians of the public morality in the gambling dens, on which a gang of unscrupulous criminals were battening. Becker was the chief of a blackmailing bureau, who coined fortunes by extorting money from the keepers of the gambling houses.

Herman Rosenthal, a German-American, started a large gaming house with capital provided by Becker, who had attained some celebrity by his courage in saving drowning persons. It was shown that these were "put-up" cases, one of the saved persons being a professional swimmer who was promised a sum of money by Becker for allowing himself to be rescued, which promise was never kept. After Rosenthal had fitted his gambling-den with the usual appurtenances, such as roulette wheels and faro tables, Becker, in his rôle as police-lieutenant, raided the place, presumably because he had failed to pay Becker sufficient blackmail. Thereupon Rosenthal was so angry that he informed upon his partner by telling the New York newspapers. He told how Becker had a share in the undertaking, and had received a weekly sum out of the profits. The Public Prosecutor took the case up, and then Rosenthal, knowing that his fate was sealed, told the Press that the police "would get him." Rosenthal was right. He was murdered.

Coming out of an hotel at midnight he was riddled with bullets by four men who drove up in a motor car. They were Frank Cirofici, an Italian known as "Dago Frank"; Harry Harowitz, alias "Gyp the Blood"; Louis Rosenberg, alias "Lefty Louis"; and a man named Scindenshuer, alias "Whitey Lewis." The men drove away, leaving Rosenthal dead on the pavement.

This tragedy led to the unravelling of the whole tissue of blackmail and crime. A man named Jack Rose, who had been mentioned as Becker's collector of blackmail Rosenthal's revelation to the Public Prosecutor, came forward with information which proved conclusively that Becker was the instigator of the murder. Becker it was who set the four "gunmen" to work to close Rosenthal's mouth before he could do further harm. Rose, to save his own neck, revealed the whole plot.

His evidence showed that Lieutenant Becker ordered two gaming-house keepers named Webber and Vallos to arrange the murder, and threatened that if they did not do so he would "put up the job on them' and get them seven years. He promised them complete protection from the law. These men, with Rose, found the four "gunmen" who shot Rosenthal.

Then came further revelations. It was found that Lieutenant Becker, with a salary of £500 a year, was banking thousands of dollars monthly. He had paid thousands of pounds for a site on which he erected an expensive house and garage. According to Rose, the New York gaming-houses paid the police £450,000 a year, and of this Becker had his share.

MURDER OF ZELIG.

These amazing disclosures of the corruption of the New York police force alarmed the city. It was next shown that the man who acted between the three gaming-house keepers and the actual assassins was Jack Zelig, the "gangsman," an ex-convict, who had been employed by the proprietors of the lowest type of gambling dens to protect them against the roughs who demanded tribute. Zelig had £100 a month to support his "gang" and political backing, and in six months he had cleared the raiding roughs out of the section. Zelig's evidence would be important to corroborate Rose, and apparently the gaming-house camarilla thought he also was going to inform.

In October, 1912, Philip Davidson, alias "Red Phil," a Russian Jew known as a professional procurer, jumped on a crowded tram-car on which Zelig was travelling and shot him dead. Then Becker and his gang tried to get rid of "Red Phil," for he had not been in the Tombs, the famous New York gaol, more than an hour before an unknown prisoner on the gallery above him dropped a 15lb. iron bucket, which narrowly missed his skull. He was frightened out of his life, and he declared to the reporters that the Tombs were "not safe."

Spurred by this network of police depravity and corruption the Police Prosecutor, aided by Detective Burns, persisted in his investigations, and Becker and the gunmen were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to death. Even then money was "made to talk," for the Albany court ordered a new trial on the ground that the judge was not impartial. The "gunmen" were, however, electrocuted on April 13, 1914, more than eighteen months after their crime. Becker was retried in May, 1914, and was again convicted. He again appealed, but the death sentence was confirmed, and this morning the chief villain of the piece paid the penalty of his career of blackmail and murder.

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The statue of Lord Hardinge which was to have been unveiled at Bankipore in November next will, it appears, not be completed in time.

There has been an extensive theft of Government medicines at Madras city and the police have been successful in tracing some of the receivers.

## PRINCESS'S PHOTO.

### UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOLLOWS LIBEL ACTION

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Pickford and Warrington, on July 28, the case of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis was heard upon the appeal of the defendants, Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Limited, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division. The plaintiff, who is the wife of Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, a Hungarian nobleman, sued the defendants, proprietors of the "Daily Sketch," to recover damages for alleged libel, for the infringement of the Princess's copyright in a photo, and also for trespass. Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Barrington Ward appeared in support of the appeal. Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., and Mr. H. A. McCardie represented the respondent.

The appeal arose out of an action for libel brought against Messrs. Hulton and Co. by the Princess, following police-court proceedings, in which another person, who unsuccessfully prosecuted a man on a charge of obtaining money by menaces, had sometimes assumed the title of "Princess of Thurn and Taxis."

The only question involved in the present appeal, said counsel, was upon the claim for the alleged libel, upon which head of claim the jury had awarded the plaintiff £200 damages. Upon that head the ground of the appeal was that Mr. Justice Darling had misdirected the jury, partly by what he said partly by what he omitted to say.

Counsel stated that the defendants' headings to the report were as follows; "Who is the Princess of Thurn and Taxis? Dramatic incident in blackmail case. Another lady intervenes. She is either Josephine or she is not." The plaintiff complained that the first and last headlines constituted the libel.

Lord Justice Pickford, delivering judgment, said that certain newspapers were very fond of publishing photos of persons in whom the public did or did not take any interest, but about whom something was going on which might possibly interest the public. The newspapers, however, could not always get the photo, and in the present case what the defendants' representative did in order to get the plaintiff's photo, he was glad to hear, was done without the authority of the proprietors of the paper. What was done might be described as an outrage, for a man went to the plaintiff's house and bribed a servant to give him a photo of the Princess. But the publication of the photo was not complained of as a libel. That was separately dealt with under the issues of infringement of copyright and trespass. His lordship expressed the opinion that there had been no such misdirection by Mr. Justice Darling as had caused any substantial injustice, and he did not think that the damages awarded were excessive. He thought the application for a new trial ought not to be granted.

The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Warrington also delivered judgments dismissing the appeal.

The appeal was dismissed.

## CLAIM TO BE BRITISH.

### DENATURALISED GERMAN'S SON'S HIGH COURT ACTION.

The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Lush in a King's Bench Divisional Court, on Sunday July 31, continued the hearing of the question whether Mr. Percy Carlebach, the member of a City firm, is a British subject, who cannot, therefore, be interned. Mr. Carlebach's father was a German. He became denationalised and was naturalised as an Englishman many years ago. Mr. Carlebach was born in Frankfort in 1884, and after living in Frankfort and Brussels came to England a few years ago. He has now been interned as an alien enemy, but it was contended on his behalf that he was a British subject, seeing that he was the son of a gentleman who had become naturalised before the son was born. The whole question was whether the son of a naturalised Englishman, born out of the King's allegiance before the passing of the Nationalisation Act of 1914, can be termed a British subject. The matter came before the Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus to the superintendent of Albany-street Police-station to reply to Mr. Carlebach's contention.

Delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said he came to the conclusion, having read all the statutes, that the Legislature did not intend that the children of a person who was given a status by virtue of naturalisation were to be placed in the same position as the children of a person who was in fact a natural-born British subject.

Justices Darling and Lush agreed, and the writ was discharged, the result being that Mr. Carlebach must suffer internment.

## AUSTRIAN PRISONERS' LOT.

### SERBIAN KINDNESS OF TREATMENT.

A considerable part of the force employed in the Serbian arsenal at Kraguievatz is still busy repairing and adapting for Serbian use the guns, shells, ammunition, wagons, and ambulances captured from the Austrians last winter, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" at Kraguievatz. Appropriately enough the labour consists largely of Austrian prisoners. The work does not seem to depress them. They go about it as cheerfully as if they were working in their own arsenals at home on weapons to be used against their country's enemies instead of helping their enemies to kill their fellow-countrymen. The Austrian prisoners, indeed, are among the most interesting sights of Serbia just now.

The cab which takes you about the streets of Nish or Belgrade may be driven by an Austrian prisoner. The prisoners wait on you in clubs and act as orderlies in British, American, and Serbian hospitals. I have met two who used to be waiters in English hotels, one at the Carlton in London and the other in a hotel at Wantage. You see them working in the public parks and repairing high roads. Those who have learned a special trade—as wheel-wrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, house-painters, &c.—are given opportunity to practise it in Serbia. They are subjected to extraordinarily little restraint or oversight. Some few, one is told, have escaped. Others have tried and failed. But most of them are very contented as they are, and frankly confess to being vastly better off and more comfortable than they would be if back in their own Army.

ARTISTS AND ACTORS.

In Nish I visited the old barracks, in which some 400 Austrian officers are confined, and they have absolutely nothing to complain of except idleness. Through the hot days they sit about under the tress and play cards and dominos. They can buy anything at the canteen—anything that anyone can buy in Serbia—and "comforts" of all sorts are sent to them by friends. They are all growing fat, and themselves make jokes about the increasing tightness of their uniforms. They are extremely fond of the commandant—as they ought to be, for he is a charming man—and are given any quantity of liberty. Among them are several artists of talent and reputation. You meet them walking about Nish and its environs, in parties of two or three, sketching, accompanied by a single soldier. The walls of their rooms in the barracks are nearly covered with paintings they have executed, many of them extremely good. There are two or three architects, who have books filled with sketches, notes, details of Serbian architecture, &c., and they confess that their months of stay and study in Nish are going to be of great professional value to them hereafter.

The imprisoned officers get up theatrical entertainments, for which a stage is built in a corner of the quadrangle. I have before me the large poster, done in pencil by one of the artists, of a performance which was to be given on the evening of the day when I was there:—"Kunstler-Societat der Umzingelten: Maifestspiele, 1915. Dirket: A. V. Blum." The programme included three one-act pieces—Der Fluchtling, a comedy by Theodor Herzl; Er Muss Tanb Sein, a farce by Moinaux; and Des Universal-Genie," "Ein Juxspiel mit Gesang und Tanz," by Greder. The parts, of course, were all taken by prisoner officers, the players of female characters being given feminine names, a good-looking young lieutenant appearing in the bill as Fraulein Mizzi, and so forth.

LOVING YOUR ENEMIES.

The lot of a prisoner could, in fact, hardly be made more agreeable than it is made for the Austrian officers in Nish, and they are themselves indignant at statements which continue to appear in Austrian newspapers of the harshness with which prisoners in Serbia are treated. There is no harshness; only great kindliness and a large measure of liberty for the rank and file and extraordinary consideration and good-fellowship for the officers.

This is the more noteworthy as it has to be borne in mind that the Austrians in part of the Serbian territory which they occupied, as about Shabatz, were guilty of a savagery as barbarous as anything in which the Germns indulged in Belgium; and here at Kraguievatz itself the visitor to the Arsenal will any day on request be treated to an exhibition of the behaviour and effect of the Austrian explosive bullets. That the enemy who ravaged and outraged as the Austrians did and who systematically mde use of that brutal weapon should be treated with the kindness which the Serbians show towards their prisoners is a striking illustration of the Southern Slav character. The Headmaster of Eton could hardly ask a better application of the precept that we should return good for evil.


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CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS; CHERRIES; Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

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**THE MUST GET-UPS**

CALL HERE FOR CLOCKS.

NO MORE OVER-SLEEPING : No more coming to work late or missing your morning train, not when you have one of these clocks. We call them the "Must Get-ups" and they certainly deserve their name. They have a large bell on top, which will waken the soundest sleeper. Made in the U S. A. Extra heavy nickel case, bold dial with Roman figures (no second hand) and alarm dial, regulated at the back. We recommend these clocks as being all that alarm clocks should be.

100 ANSONIA CLOCKS.

THE HIGH-WATER MARK OF AMERICAN CLOCK-MAKING.

THE "TAPSED" ALARM CLOCK.

This clock is one of the finest made by this firm, the greatest firm in the U.S.A. Heavy nickel case, bold dial with Roman figures, alarm dial (no second hand dial). We anticipate a big rush for these, so advise an early order being sent. Height 5½ in. Usual Price Rs. 3-8.

Our Final Clock Offer Rs. 3-0.

THE "HINE" ALARM CLOCK.

A most successful seller and a clock that has always maintained the great reputation of the Ansonia Co. Bold Arabic numerals on a fine white dial, specially strengthened nickel case, alarm dial. (No second hand dial).

Height 5½ in. Usual Price, Rs. 3-8.

Our Final Clock Offer Rs. 3-0.

**REMNANTS OF CLOCKS.**

No. 11.

THE SALVOS REPEAT ALARM.

200 SALVOS CLOCKS.

FIT FOR A PALACE OR BUNGALOW.

No. 17. We offer the entire stock of these world-famous clocks at wonderful prices this sale. Each clock is in a beautiful finished nickel casing, fitted with a first class lever movement, solid steel pallets. Goes in any position, bold dial. 6 inches high. Usual Price, Rs. 4-12.

Our Final Offer Rs. 3-12.

No. 16. This is the newest idea in alarm clocks, the bell alarm being sunk in back. lever movement, most accurate in its timing, fancy bead nickel front, heavy nickel case, in fact most reliable clock. Height 4 inches.

Usual Price. Rs. 6-8.

Our Final Clock Offer Rs. 5-8.

No. 11. This is the same style as No. 17 but in a larger size. It has a new stop attachment for the alarm which is a repeater. We recommend this clock as a fully guaranteed lever movement.

Exact to Sketch. Height 5 inches.

Usual Price. Rs. 7-8.

Our Final Clock Offer Rs. 6-8.

REMNANTS OF CLOCKS.—It is rather an odd way to describe but there are some makes of which we have only two or three left. These are very liberally reduced

THE "SURPRISE" CLOCK.

A one-day alarm clock, in coppered case. 4 inch high, white Ivorine Dial and a long loud ring. Excellent time-keeper. Similar to sketch.

Usual Price, Rs. 6-8.

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Rs. 5-8.

**BUY THAT CLOCK YOU WANT TO-DAY**

OFFICE CLOCK AND PAPER WEIGHT COMBINED.

Exact to illustration, 5½ in. high, fully nickel-plated, handsome face.

Price, Rs. 6-12 each.

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THE "FIREMAN" CLOCK.

A one-day alarm clock in bright polished coppered case; the fireman rings the alarm to "turn out."

Usual Price Rs. 8-8.

Our August Clock Offer, Rs. 7-0.

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THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL

# QUADRANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

## RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED

**For a Correct Coupon. Three Matches only.**

# POLSON'S GRAND NEW COMPETITION FOR Rs. 500.

**Rs. 500.** **Awards will be published one week after the Contest is over in the "Bombay Chronicle."** **Rs. 500.**

**FORECASTS MUST REACH US NOT LATER THAN SEPT. 5th.**

Here is a splendid and an easy opportunity for Consumers of POLSON'S BUTTER to put money in their purses. It is simple and the competition will have the advantage of being "Short, Sharp and Decisive," so far as the publication of the result is concerned. The awards will be printed in the *Bombay Chronicle*, so that when you have posted your coupon you will have no weary waiting to know whether you are a prize-winner or not.

## WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO TO WIN THE PRIZE OF RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED.

At the botton of this advertisement is a coupon containing 3 matches of the great International Quadrangular Cricket Contest, which commences at Poona on the 6th September. Cross out in ink which you think will be the losing teams. If you predict a draw in any match do not cross out either team. Then, in the space provided on the coupon, give what you consider will be the highest number of runs scored by any team, during the first innings of any of the matches given.

To the consumer who sends a coupon with Polson's Present Ticket containing an absolutely correct forecast of the result of the matches, together with an exact estimate of number of runs made by the team which compiles the highest score in the first innings, the sum of

## RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED

will be paid. Remember it is not necessary to give the name of the team which will make the highest first innings score. Simply give in figures what you believe will be the highest first innings score of any of the teams engaged. In the event of ties, the prize money will be divided.

Should no one succeed in correctly forecasting the results of all the 3 matches, together with the correct first innings total of the team which makes the highest score. the sum of Rs. 125/ will be paid to the consumer whose coupon comes nearest to the actual result. In the event of ties the Rs. 500/- will be divided.

## CONDITIONS GOVERNING THIS GREAT CONTEST FOR RS. 500.

All attempts must be made on the coupon taken from the *Bombay Chronicle*. No responsibility can be undertaken for any coupon lost or delayed in transit.

In the event of any match given on the coupon not being played for any reason on the date specified, no marks will be awarded by the adjudicator in respect of such match. The five hundred rupees can only be won if all matches given on the coupon are entered upon, but if any match be abandoned for any reason at any time after play, if such match or matches have once been started then the result will be accounted a draw.

In the very unlikely event of two teams opposed to each other scoring precisely the same number of runs, the game thus resulting in a tie, such particular match or matches will for the purpose of this competition be accounted a draw.

The decision of the Managing Director of Polson's Ltd., with regard to the prize award, and in all other matters connected with this competition, must be considered final and all entering the contest do so on this distinct understanding.

Any coupon upon which any alteration has been made will be disqualified, and all coupons must be written in ink.

Every coupon must be accompanied WITH A POLSON'S PRESENT TICKET, which is to be found in Polson's Pound Tins of Butter.

Coupons should be addressed "Cricket Contest," Polson's Ltd., Post Box 367, Bombay, and must reach us not later than Sunday, the 5th, marked "Competition" on top left hand corner. Any arriving later will be disqualified, and no coupon whose envelope bears a later post mark than September 5th, will be eligible for the competition.

**GOOD IF USED UP TO THE 5th September, 1915.**

## COUPON FOR POLSON'S CRICKET PRIZE Rs. 500.

Matches commence Sept. 6th. Send this coupon in not later than Sunday, Sept. 5th.

Strike out in ink which you think will be the losing team.
For a draw do not cross out either.

### QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCH 1915.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PARSIS | v. | HINDUS. |
| EUROPEANS | v. | MAHOMEDANS. |
| WINNERS | v. | WINNERS. |
| (PARSIS v. HINDUS.) | | (EUROPEANS v. MAHOMEDANS.) |

I forecast that the highest FIRST innings score made by any of the above matches will be .....

Messrs. Polson's Ltd., Post Box 367, Bombay.

I enclose herein one Present Ticket from your Pound Tin of Butter and I agree to abide by the conditions governing this competition and accept as final the decision of the Managing Director, Polson's Ltd., in all matters relating thereto. I enter on this distinct understanding.

Signature (in ink).....

Name .....

Address .....

"Bombay Chronicle" Station.....

## POLSON'S PRESENT TICKETS

required for entering the above competition are packed in one Pound Tins Polson's Danish Butter, which are sold by grocers everywhere, or Polson's Ltd., Dept. 132, Bombay, can send you a Pound Tin Post free for Re. 1-3.

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